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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Benj. F. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44–60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLV., No. 1 NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1912 68663 WHOLE NUMBER 1159
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THE REPUBLICAN RANKS BEFORE THE SPLIT.

This convention at Chicago and the Democratic gathering at Baltimore have moved many papers to call for the abolition of the convention system.

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44–60 East Twenty-third Street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

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THE NEW PARTY

WILL THE NEW PARTY born in Chicago on June 22 die of malnutrition or other infantile disease, as the scoffers predict, or will it, as the most sanguine of its friends declare, grow so rapidly to man's estate as to be able to defeat in November the Goliaths of Republicanism and Democracy, together with all lesser antagonists? In any case it is evident that, for an infant not yet even christened, the new party is causing a remarkable commotion among the politicians, and occupying a great deal of space in the newspapers. Already such influential Republican and Independent papers as the Chicago *Tribune* and *Post*, the Philadelphia *North American*, the Kansas City *Star* and *Times*, the Boston *Journal*, the Washington *Times*, the Baltimore *News*, the Pittsburg *Leader*, the Emporia *Gazette*, the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, the San Francisco *Bulletin*, the Los Angeles *Tribune* and *Express*, the Fresno *Republican*, the Madison *Wisconsin State Journal*, the Indianapolis *Star*, the Muncie *Star*, the Terre Haute *Star*, and the Louisville *Herald* have rallied to the support of this newcomer in the political field, and the same course has been followed, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, by two-thirds of the country press of the Pacific Coast. While the new party has not yet held its first convention, and is still officially nameless, correspondents report that the work of local organization is proceeding rapidly in Chicago, Boston, New Orleans, and many other cities, while the problems of national organization are in the hands of a temporary committee composed of governors, senators, newspaper proprietors, a judge, an ex-congressman, an ex-cabinet officer, and others, representing in all some fifteen States. Altho Governors Hadley of Missouri, Deneen of Illinois, and Aldrich of Nebraska, who fought under the Roosevelt banner in the Coliseum convention, refused to follow it beyond the Republican fold, the leaders who stand with the Colonel do not seem to be at all worried over these desertions. "The new movement will go right ahead; nothing will stop it," declares Governor Johnson of California. "There must be no compromise, no straddle," says Colonel Roosevelt, who adds: "I shall fight the battle through to the end."

—Donahey in the Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

In answer to the remark of a Taft delegate that it takes money to run even a reform campaign, and that "it remains to be seen whether the syndicate that has been underwriting the Colonel's aspirations for a regular third-term nomination will care to subscribe to any further issues of Roosevelt securities," a correspondent of the New York *Times* (Dem.) points out that the new party already numbers among its adherents such men of wealth as Gifford and Amos Pinchot, Charles R. Crane, William Flinn, George W. Perkins, Frank A. Munsey, Daniel Hanna, Senator Bourne, Oscar S. Straus, and Alexander H. Revell. The same correspondent states that popular interest in the new party is spontaneously taking the form of contributions to its campaign fund.

California indorses the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt as the leader of the new party, declares the progressive San Francisco *Bulletin*, which goes on to say:

"In the campaign preceding the open primary in this State it recognized him as the people's champion. It gave him 77,000 plurality, and the theft of a convention has not shattered its fealty. Greater than so-called party regularity, greater than tradition, greater than the fate of factions or of individuals, is the mandate of the people. Governor Johnson has taken the only course which the shamelessness and obtuseness of the Republican bosses left open to him. There will be some timid ones, like Senator Borah of Idaho, Governor Deneen of Illinois, and the late Mr. Hadley of Missouri whose head was turned by a bit of applause, but the rank and file of the Republican party is with the new party, and the great rank and file of the country's citizenry will follow unfalteringly."

"Roosevelt has fought for the people's right to rule, and if the people are resolved to rule they must now fight for him," says the Los Angeles *Express*, and *The Tribune* of the same city "resolutely pledges its support" to the new party, remarking at the same time: "As the Republican party was founded to free the blacks from physical slavery, so the Progressive party is founded to free all men and women from the economic and political servitude to which plutocracy has reduced the people of this nation." "Standpattism throws down the gauntlet and the Progressive party, instantly organized, takes its up," remarks the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, which enlists itself under the Roosevelt banner and rejoices that "the fight for the square deal is on." "The day of dust-throwing is over," says the Chicago *Tribune*, while *The Evening Post*, of the same city, after pointing to its twenty years of loyalty to the Republican party, goes on to speak as follows of President Taft's renomination and Colonel Roosevelt's new-party candidacy:

"In our judgment President Taft's nomination was a tainted nomination. There was in it trickery and fraud. Stript to its practical essentials, it was a nomination made by a minority instead of a majority.

"The miserable twenty-one votes above the nominating point which the 'steam-roller' drivers were able to muster fade instantly away under scrutiny from any standpoint of representative determination. Subtract the delegates from Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, who represent no electoral votes, and the margin shrinks to nine. Subtract next Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia, where there is no real Republican party, and the 561 becomes 312. Subtract still further the forty-eight votes in Arizona, California, Washington, and Texas which were given to Roosevelt by the people, and taken from him by the national committee, and the total is 264. Even these ultimate figures shrink almost to nothingness when deprived of the votes of States like New York, Indiana, Michigan, and Colorado, where political trickery stopt the people from registering their free choice. . . . . .

"We have believed from the first that the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt or Mr. Taft was a question for the people to determine; we have believed that the people finally showed their overwhelming preference for Roosevelt at the primaries; we believe now that they should be allowed to say whether or not they wish Roosevelt to carry forward their banner by means of a new party.

"If the people want the new party, they will have it. And if they demonstrate at the proposed convention in August that the demand for it is sincerely and earnestly that of the Progressive majority, they should go into the Presidential fight with a fair field and a chance to win. . . . . .

"We can and do support Colonel Roosevelt in his appeal to the people to decide whether or not they wish such a new party.

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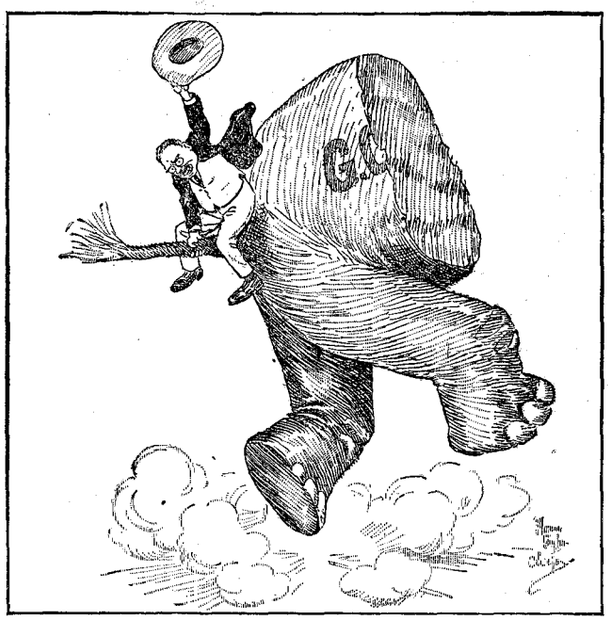
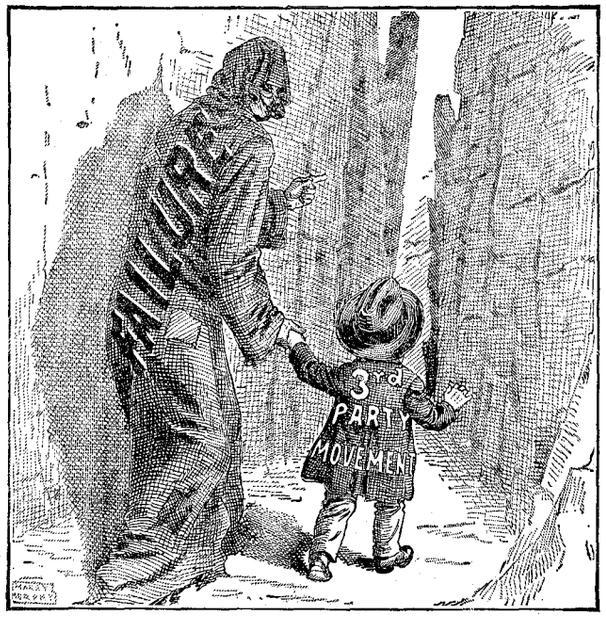


WE DON'T KNOW WHERE WE'RE GOING, BUT WE'RE ON OUR WAY.
—Taylor in the New York *World*.



THE GUIDE.
—Murphy in the San Francisco *Call*.

SKETCHES OF "PROGRESSIVE" PROGRESS.

In their hands be it. Throughout the next six weeks they will have to make one of the most momentous decisions in our national history."

"This is no bolt," insists the Philadelphia *North American;* "it is the beginning of a national effort to effect a great moral purpose, and its strength will grow as men understand that their rights have been stolen, and it is for their reestablishment that the fight is being made." "From the standpoint of law, justice, and morality," insists the Pittsburg *Leader*, "the action of the Taft convention was invalid, and has no binding force on any Republican." Mr. Moore's paper goes on to say:

"Theodore Roosevelt was nominated by the people long before the counterfeit, boss-controlled convention assembled in Chicago.

"That nomination has been ratified by an informal convention of regularly elected delegates, and will be further indorsed by a later convention fresh from the people."

The cause of popular government was never in such peril as it is to-day, declares the Louisville *Post*, "and the men conspiring to overthrow it fear no one but Roosevelt." Him they fear "because his voice rouses a people the bipartizan bosses had drugged into insensibility." "Ninety per cent. of the voters in the Republican States to-day are loyal to principles rather than to party banners," remarks the Madison *Wisconsin State Journal*, which predicts that the new party "will triumph in the year of its birth." "The ultimately most desirable thing to happen is a third party anyway," thinks the Newark *News*, because "it would retain no loyalties to or hampering affiliations with those not really progressive, and for once we would get a real line-up on a real issue, altho the first few contests might not give a true picture of relative strength." "The Progressive party will be a young man's party, a party of the present and future; not of the past," declares the Boston *Journal:* "It will be progressive in the upbuilding of industry and commerce; it will be constructive, not destructive; it will be progressive in all that is sane and sound and substantial and right and just." The remarkable initial showing of strength in favor of the new party, Mr. Munsey's Boston paper goes on to say, is best presented by a consideration of the facts about the electoral college and the recent primaries. To quote:

"There will be 531 votes in the electoral college; necessary to elect a President, 266. In his Presidential campaign Roosevelt, against tremendous odds, without organization or means or patronage possibilities, carried the States represented by the electoral votes indicated:

"Arizona, 3; California, 13; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 28; Indiana, 15; Kansas, 10; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 18; Minnesota, 12; Missouri, 18; Nebraska, 8; New Jersey, 14; North Carolina, 12; Ohio, 24; Oklahoma, 10; Pennsylvania, 39; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 8. Total, 257.

"North Carolina and Oklahoma are the only States in the list that are not either Republican or close, with a good chance for Republican success. Taking their 22 out of the list, there are still left 235 electoral votes in this group, and only 31 more would be needed to elect.

"Add Wisconsin, 13; Iowa, 13; North Dakota, 5, and there is a total of 31, representing Republican Progressive States certain to be strongly for Roosevelt in such a campaign.

"In all these States the announcement of Roosevelt's candidacy would mean a strong probability that the organizations, generally in the hands of Progressives already, would go over to the Progressive candidates, for electors have in many cases already announced that if Roosevelt ran for President they would support him."

Turning to those Republican and independent papers which turn their guns against Mr. Roosevelt and the new party, we find the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Chicago *Inter Ocean*, and Milwaukee *Free Press* denouncing the movement as inspired not by principle, but by personal ambition, the New York *Evening Post* jeering at it as the "Bull-Moose party," the New York *Tribune* clamoring against the "dishonesty" of trying to take possession of the Republican organizations in the Presidential primary States, and the San Francisco *Call* and *Chronicle* and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* consoling themselves with historical evidence that "third parties always fail." Says the New York *Tribune*, an Administration paper:

"The Taft men had control of the machinery at Chicago, and used their control of it, according to the Roosevelt followers, to unseat certain legally elected delegates. The Roosevelt people have control of the machinery in certain States, and if the Flinn morality prevails in the new party they will use their control of it to unseat the Republican party from its legal place on the ballot. That may be politics, but to play that kind of politics is to confess that the methods alleged to have been used at Chicago were right."

The new party will prove "a ludicrous fiasco," predicts the regular Republican Kansas City *Journal*, and the Philadelphia

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Inquirer warns Republicans against following the Colonel "into the Cave of Adullam where he has fled." The abler men among his previous followers, thinks the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, will not be deceived by "his supreme selfishness, insane egotism, and reckless ambition," and "will refuse to surrender their character as Republicans to go privateering with letters of marque and reprisal from Oyster Bay." "In general, the bolts which have taken place in the Republican party have injured nobody except the bolters," notes the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The entrance of the Bull Moose into the political arena moves the New York *Evening Post* to the following frivolous comment:

"Of this animal it may be said that, while it is undoubtedly an effective symbol of primitive convictions and a distaste for precedent, it makes no appeal to the affections. It is easy enough to imagine people getting out of the way of a bull moose in full career, but to love the animal as people have learned to love the stately elephant and the patient donkey is out of the question."

THE TAFT TICKET

IF THE FIGHT at Chicago really stiffened Republican determination and hardened soft muscles for the fray, as the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) optimistically believes, instead of hopelessly weakening and dividing the party, this fact may explain the confidence now shown by many Taft supporters. Undismayed by gleeful Democrats and bolting Progressives, these editors point to Taft and Sherman as a winning ticket, and to the Chicago platform as a mighty asset in the campaign, a document whose progressiveness is guaranteed by men like Governor Hadley of Missouri. Sharing the notable optimism of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.) and Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), the Denver *Republican* (Rep.) stoutly asserts that "the right thing has been done. . . . Taft will be re-elected." In renominating Taft and Sherman the Republican party has put forward the strongest names it could offer for the ticket," in the opinion of the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.). The Washington *Herald* (Ind.), too, is thoroughly convinced that "the Republicans can and will elect Taft." Such confidence is generally accompanied by approval of the acts of the Taft Administration, and a belief that the Roosevelt party will cut but a small figure in the campaign.

And there are a host of papers which, while less inclined to prophesy success in the November election, are no less certain that the result at Chicago was in itself a great moral victory, and that the party owed it to itself to give Mr. Taft a renomination. In words not unlike the President's own, the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) calls it the greatest triumph since the organization of the party. Going a step farther, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) calls for an outburst of thanksgiving upon the part of "every patriotic and sober-minded American"—for "the greatest danger that has menaced this Republic since Secession died at Appomattox has been averted." This, it adds, "is the meaning of the rejection of Theodore Roosevelt and all his works and ways, and of the renomination of William Howard Taft on a platform of stalwart Americanism by the Republican National Convention." Yet even *The Inter Ocean* deems it "idle to ignore the difficulties of Mr. Taft's election." And the same idea seems to haunt the minds of other loyal supporters who acclaim his indorsement as a deserved tribute, as a vindication of the Constitution, as a retention of party ideals. Once more the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) sees the Republican flag waving "in decisive triumph over menacing and sinister forces." But all these Republican papers, as, for instance, the Buffalo *Express*, the Dayton *Journal*, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* and *Chronicle-Telegraph*, and the Baltimore *American*, at least tacitly admit the possibility of defeat. To quote a leading editorial in Mr. Charles P. Taft's Cincinnati *Times-Star:*

"The renomination of Mr. Taft was important not so much as a victory of an individual or a faction, but as a victory for the party itself. Roosevelt held out the temptation of temporary profit at the expense of principle and devotion to the right. Political parties have succumbed to such temptations in the past, following what appeared at the beginning the line of least resistance, only to find that in the long run a party, like an individual, must hold true to principle in order to keep a permanent and honorable place in the world.

"It is said that the ticket nominated at Chicago can not win in November. The number of people who subscribe to this belief will be considerably smaller a month from now than it is to-day. However, no matter what may befall in the election, the Republican party, in refusing to be fooled or tempted or bullied by Roosevelt, has earned the thanks of every thinking American. As for the President himself, history will speak in no uncertain terms of the service he rendered his country in standing firm against the grasping ambition of a man who for the first time in our history has thrown over the Republic of Washington and Lincoln the shadow of a dictatorship."

With such sentiments the anti-Roosevelt New York *World* (Dem.) and *Commercial* and Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) are in entire agreement. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) calls the President's nomination deserved, but his reelection "dubious."

Almost certain of Democratic success are the New York

"NOW WE MUST FORGET OUR LITTLE DIFFERENCES AND UNITE IN A HARMONIOUS STRUGGLE TO ELECT US"
TOOT TOOT TOOT
"I'VE KEPT ROOSEVELT FROM GETTING HER, ANYWAY"
"PRETTY COARSE WORK BUT THE PEOPLE WILL FORGET ABOUT IT IN A WEEK OR TWO"
"WHO GIVES THIS WOMAN AWAY?"
"I DO!"
"THE PRIMARY STATES TRIED TO STOP THIS MATCH BUT I GAVE 'EM SOME KNOCK OUT DROPS"
"I'M AFRAID TO GO HOME THROUGH CALIFORNIA"
BEST MAN
STOLEN DELEGATES
HAWAII
PORTO RICO
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
ALASKA
SOUTHERN DELEGATES
SOUTHERN PROGRESSIVE OFFICE HOLDER
PENROSE LORIMER
CRANE LORIMER
"DEAR ME, THIS IS SO CONSPICUOUS"
REP. NOMINEE
I WANT TEDDY

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AN INSPIRING CEREMONY. McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

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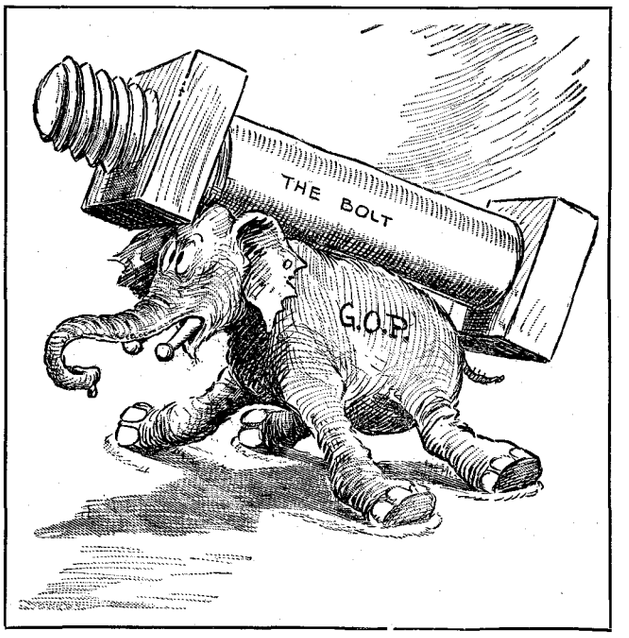
American (Dem.), Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), and New York *Evening Post*, *The Post* seeming to find in Mr. Roosevelt a more formidable opponent than the President. It is a "whoopless and hopeless ticket," the Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.) concludes.

Turning to the Progressive press we find a firm and almost unanimous conviction that the "taint" upon the organization and every act of the Chicago convention will keep many Republicans from considering its nomination a binding party action. "Confronted with the necessity of meeting the insistent and imperative demands of a newly risen people inspired by a new faith and a glorious hope," those in control at Chicago, says the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog. Rep.), "could do nothing better than to force into nomination the two discredited leaders whose answer has been negative, and to refurbish adroitly and emptily the outworn declarations of the past." Refused a nomination by the people, because of "his innumerable failures and his public admission of unpardonable shortcomings," Mr. Taft accepted a "scandalous nomination" from a "packed national convention." But, roundly asserts the progressive Louisville *Post* (Ind.), "next November the cause of corruption will have to be supported by an army stronger than the Army of the United States to stifle the voice of the American voter." His defeat, prophesies the pro-Roosevelt Spokane *Spokesman Review*, "will be more humiliating than that of President Harrison in 1892." And the New York *Press* (Prog. Rep.), unable to figure out any possible chance of success for either Republican, Taft or Roosevelt, sees only a "Republican party ripped into shreds," and "everywhere, on Election Day, the assurance of Republican tragedy."



THE LAST "STRAW."
Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal*.

Governor Hadley's statement that the Chicago platform, which he helped to draw up, is on the whole "the most progressive platform we have ever presented to the American people," is loudly echoed by the Taft press. The platform seems masterly, strong, and sensible to the Taft Republican Dayton *Journal*. Any Republican can stand on it, aver the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* and Philadelphia *Inquirer* and *News*. Nay, it is even "broad enough, fair enough, progressive enough to suit any American who cares more for his great country than his small self," remarks the San Francisco *Call*.

The tariff plank is especially pleasing to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). "In declaring protective duties vital to the maintenance of the American workingman's higher standards of living, the Republican platform strikes the keynote of the party's position on the question." On it "the Republicans will be able to make a winning campaign." To the Albany *Journal*, owned by Mr. Barnes, the keynote clause was that calling for "self-controlled representative government."

"President Taft stands for reelection upon a platform that gives assurance of the maintenance of constitutional, sanely progressive government.

"To doubt that that is what the majority of the people want would be to doubt their intelligence, their sanity."

But there is little mercy for this "Taft platform" from the opposition press. Most emphatic is the Denver *News* (Dem.): "In every line this remarkable document affirms Taft allegiance to special privilege and insults and defies the people." "A platform of despair, of hopelessness," the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) names it; "there is no man in America so popular that on such an instrument he could ride to the White House." "A dreary waste of words," and "a straddle," it seems to the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind.), and to the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "not a call to action, but a prayer to hold together." "There is scarcely a pretense of progressivism" in it, according to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Its "promises of action along progressive lines" are but "promises to catch votes," and, in the opinion of the Detroit *News* (Ind.), would never be fulfilled in the event of Taft's election. The more moderate Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) finds "admirable features," but "here and there in the platform rather too much of William Barnes."

A summary of this platform so vigorously assailed by its foes and so earnestly defended by its friends, this document framed by a committee including such men as ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Governor Hadley, follows:

After emphatically stating its belief in "our self-controlled representative democracy, which is a government of laws, not of men, and in which order is the prerequisite of progress," the platform goes on to declare that the party is one of advancing and constructive statesmanship which will strive in the States as well as in the nation "to enact the necessary legislation to safeguard the public health; to limit effectively the labor of women and children; to protect wage-earners engaged in dangerous occupations; to enact comprehensive and generous workman's compensation laws in place of the present wasteful and unjust system of employers' liability, and in all possible ways to satisfy the just demand of the people for the study and solution of the complex and constantly changing problems of social welfare." The platform "reaffirms" the party's intention to uphold the "authority and integrity of the courts." It declares the recall of judges "unnecessary and unwise," but favors "such action as may be necessary to simplify the process by which any judge who is found derelict in his duty may be removed from office." Opposition to monopoly and indorsement of the Sherman Antitrust Law are followed by a demand for the enactment of supplementary antitrust legislation and a federal trade commission. The tariff plank contains reaffirmation of the party's protective policy and asks for import duties high enough to yield a sufficient revenue and to protect adequately American industries and wages. "Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced. Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changing conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to any American industry. To accomplish this, correct information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission." The platform approves the investigation into the cost of living, and demands banking and currency revision which will "prevent the recurrence of money panics" and also safeguard our banking system "from any possibility of domination by financial or political interests." The party is put on record in favor of civil-service extension, prohibition of campaign contributions from corporations, conservation of natural resources, parcel-post, greater merchant marine, Mississippi flood prevention by the Federal government, leasing of the Alaskan coal-lands, better laws for safety at sea, economy and efficiency in government, and the document concludes with the indorsement of the administrations of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

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IMPEACHING JUDGE ARCHBALD

THE UNANIMOUS REPORT of the House Judiciary Committee that Judge Archbald, of the Court of Commerce, ought to be impeached for his business transactions with the Erie Railroad, has revived some newspaper discussion of the question of personal guilt, but what seems to be considered the most important phase of the matter is that a trial before the Senate—if the case reaches that body—will test the efficacy of the old-fashioned recall procedure. "At a time when the recall of judges is a matter of political discussion," remarks the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), "the country will have an opportunity of determining just how effective is the mode of recall adopted by the founders of the Government." In the opinion of the Charleston paper, there will be no need of adopting the more modern method if impeachment proceedings prove to be a device of merit. Voicing a more vigorous opinion, the Indianapolis *News* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"This case, being really the recall of a judge and his punishment if he be found guilty, should be peculiarly valuable to this country now after so many months of crazy experiment with the new method of arraigning a judge and deciding his fate by ballot. We may hope that with the passing of the chief cause of irritation the accustomed cool, common sense of the American people will resume its sway, and that we shall still retain as one of our chief glories the full protection of the individual against all the world when duly accused by the laws of the land."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) and the New York *World* (Dem.) agree with *The News* that the courts are not yet beyond the reach of the people, and that the present method of removing corrupt judges is good enough. The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) sees in the Archbald case an answer to Colonel Roosevelt's advocacy of the recall:

"The fact of Judge Archbald's accusation, and the readiness with which he has been brought to the bar of judgment, under the forms of procedure provided in answer to constitutional requirement, furnish an adequate negative answer to the demand for a new method of judicial recall as proposed in the Progressive plans of Colonel Roosevelt. We can rid ourselves of unfit, incapable, or venal judges in due form, whenever the proofs of unfitness, incapacity, or venality are brought to the attention of the proper tribunal. There is no occasion for appeal to the mob for the correction of any abuse or the punishment of any criminal, high or low, if the ordered processes of the law are put in motion. Of this the Archbald proceeding is an impressive reminder."

Calling attention to the fact that President Taft has exprest dissatisfaction with the way the impeachment system has worked hitherto, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says that "here is a chance to show that it is capable of better work than it has yet done." The Boston *Globe* (Ind.) reminds us that the process of impeachment is seldom invoked, and since the beginning of the Government only eight cases have been heard in the Senate, in only two of which impeachment was sustained. *The Globe* thinks the difficulty in getting impeachment usually has rested upon partizan considerations. Harking back to the case of Judge Swayne, the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.) makes this answer to the argument of the conservative papers:

"The proof was plain. Yet so far from the necessary two-thirds vote of guilty was obtained that only thirty-five of his judges considered him deserving of punishment, while forty-seven voted for his acquittal. And the reason? Let it be told by Allan L. Benson, in his reference to impeachment of judges in his thorough study of 'The Usurped Power of the Courts':

"'In brief, the machinery for impeachment has failed to work. It has failed to work because it is unworkable. It is unworkable because great offenders can not be tried except before a jury that is and always has been interested in their acquittal. The jury is the United States Senate. Conviction can be had only upon a two-thirds vote. The Senate represents capitalists. The framers of the Constitution frankly declared that they created the Senate to represent capitalists.'

"The judge who comes before the Senate for trial has been selected, in all probability, by some Senator who is a fellow servant of the special-privilege interests. And the courtesy of the Senate is far-famed."

The New York *Evening Mail* (Prog. Rep.) prints a list of the impeachment cases tried in the Senate:

"The first impeachment was of William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee, who was acquitted of treason (1797); the second, of Judge John Pickering, who was convicted of drunkenness (1803); the third, of Judge Samuel Chase, for misdemeanor and overbearing conduct, who was acquitted (1805); the fourth of Judge James H. Peck, impeached for 'arbitrary conduct,' who was also acquitted (1830); the fifth, of Judge West H. Humphreys, of Tennessee, who was convicted of rebellion (1862); the sixth, of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who was acquitted of violating the laws of Congress (1868); the seventh, of W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, accused of receiving money of post-traders among Indians, who was acquitted for want of jurisdiction (1876), and the eighth that of Judge Charles Swayne, accused of various misconduct, who was acquitted."

HOW COAL MAGNATES GROW RICH

THO COAL WENT UP twenty-five cents a ton last month, there is still "hope for hard-coal users," believes one Chicago daily. For light is to be thrown upon the dark ways of the coal roads and their "other selves," the coal companies, and if there is a "coal trust," the Sherman Law is to be invoked against it. The Federal Department of Justice has ordered the District-Attorney at Philadelphia to look into the legality of the present price-fixing arrangements, a resolution calling for investigation has been introduced into the House of Representatives, and finally the Interstate Commerce Commission has served notice on 214 railroads connected with coal production and distribution that a thoroughgoing inquiry will search the whole field of anthracite production and transportation. That the Commission "will find grounds for action" and that its investigation will be effective is the unanimous opinion of such widely differing newspapers as the New York *Tribune*, *Journal of Commerce*, *World*, and *American*, Chicago *Inter Ocean*, Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Baltimore *Sun*, and St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The Commission announces that it will look into "the rates, practises, rules, and regulations of common carriers governing the transportation of anthracite coal from producing fields in the United States, east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, known as official classification territory, including domestic and export rates, and ship-side and bunker coal rates to the tidewater and lake ports." From these lines of inquiry, the New York *Journal of Commerce* is confident that "there ought to be a full disclosure of the facts, and either the recent increase in the cost of the coal to consumers should be shown to be justified, or some effective means should be found for breaking up a monopoly which is taxing a large part of the country."

The Commission will also try to "ascertain whether the coal is mined or produced by and under the authority of the common carriers engaged in the transportation thereof, or whether common carriers own, in whole or in part, any mine or mines producing anthracite coal which they transport." As *The Journal of Commerce* views it, this ought to determine whether there is a "coal-road combine." If there is, those in control will have to desist voluntarily from unlawful acts, or "otherwise, drastic measures are likely to be taken to break up their monopoly and to punish those who are responsible for it."

The June advance in coal prices was greeted by the press with

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indignation. Nowhere have we seen an editorial justification of it. The chief reason pleaded by the coal-operators was the increased labor cost, due to the wage advance. But the New York paper just quoted remarks on this point:

"An advance of 25 cents a ton can only be regarded as an outrage at a time of general unrest and discontent, due largely to the cost of living. Figured upon the record of the last nine years, it appears that the sliding scale resulted in an addition of about $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to wages, so that its abolition will reduce the actual advance by the new agreement to $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; and, calculated upon the recent annual production of domestic sizes of anthracite, this will result in about $6,000,000 a year increase in the cost, but the two previous increases in price since 1900 added about $40,000,000 a year to revenue from the coal industry, which was vastly in excess of the increase in cost on account of wages or anything else. . . . . .

"Reckoning on the basis of the previous labor cost per ton, and the $5\frac{1}{4}$-per-cent. increase in wages, the increased cost will be about 10 cents a ton. It is claimed that there has been a further increase in the cost of production from other causes than higher wages, amounting to at least five cents a ton. Even so, a 25-cents advance in price means a further addition of 10 cents a ton on more than 60,000,000 tons a year to the inflated profits of the monopoly. Every time there is a strike, or a suspension under threat of strike, is the public to be subjected to losses from disturbances of industry and trade, to pay the whole cost of an advance in wages, and be subject to an additional tribute to swell the profits of the 'coal combine'?"

COAL BARON—"What's a little thing like that to such a big fellow?"
—Robinson in the New York *Tribune*.

Such is the fact, apparently, replies the Springfield *Republican*:

"Even after the coal monopolists by raising the price of coal have 'taken care' of the increased wages and the increased cost of mining at other points, they turn the screw again on the consumer in order to fatten their own profits. Lehigh Valley's 10-per-cent. and Lackawanna's 20-per-cent. dividends are not enough. The impoverished stockholder must have more.

"The coal combine punishes the public in this way for sympathizing with the miners when they strike for higher wages. But it is a dangerous form of punishment."

The coal barons, declares the New York *Tribune*, "are adapting the old rule of cynical greed: Heads, they win; tails, the public loses."

The operators' point of view is presented by one of them in a New York paper:

"During the next year it is expected that the 25-cent advance per ton will take care of the wage increase, and also put an extra $4,000,000 in the coal companies' treasuries. But this amount will not begin to make up the narrowed profits which have resulted to us in late years because of the increased cost of mining-material. For ten years the price of coal has been stationary, while the cost of everything else has increased. There are only a few coal-mining companies which have made large profits recently."

ECHOES FROM CHICAGO

TWO elephants is a crowd.—*Baltimore Sun.*

"T. R." stands for "Taft Renominated."—*Albany Journal.*

THAT steam-roller knows how to do things to a T.—*Columbia State.*

JUSTICE HUGHES refused to be either a dark horse or a goat.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IT may be difficult to distinguish the bandanna from the red flag.—*Philadelphia Record.*

MAYBE the Colonel will be just paradoxical enough to win a losing fight.—*Chicago Daily News.*

AFTER reading a party platform one feels that the fog-horns should be blowing.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE Chicago convention having adjourned, we presume Cuba will not intervene at this time.—*Columbia State.*

BEING in office as well as in the Republican party, Governor Hadley announced that he will stay where he is.—*Cleveland Leader.*

ANOTHER defeat sustained by Colonel Roosevelt is that some inconspicuous Taft man was the first to think of referring publicly to a fellow Republican as a gutter-worker.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

WHAT joy a lot of British suffragettes would take in being delegates to national conventions in this country.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

WELL, it was one of his own boys who said, "When father goes to a funeral he wants to be the corpse."—*New York Herald.*

IT is unfortunate that a good many readers don't seem to know whether Armageddon is an Alaska post-office or a Pullman car.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE President and the ex-President each wished the nomination; each has got one. Everybody ought to be happy, and the Democrats are.—*Philadelphia Record.*

DOUBTLESS the Republic of Colombia, from which Teddy took the canal strip, would be interested in that platform plank, "Thou shalt not steal."—*Philadelphia Record.*

SENOR OROZCO will tell you that nothing is more discouraging than to have a personally-conducted revolution completely overshadowed by a mere Presidential convention.—*Los Angeles Express.*

G. O. P.'s new meaning: Good-by, Old Party.—*New York World.*

IT is a wise Republican that knows his own party.—*Columbia State.*

NO wonder Harry Thaw thinks he is sane enough to be at liberty!—*Columbia State.*

WOULDN'T the Colonel make a dandy umpire for the home team?—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THE recall of bolts is one of the principles that can be judiciously considered at this juncture.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

WHEN Tom Platt made Roosevelt Vice-President he certainly had no conception of what he was starting.—*Chicago News.*

OF course there will be some objection to a third party on the ground that two is all the country can stand.—*Detroit News.*

WHILE political conventions are seething the real saviors of the country keep busy in the factories and on the farms.—*Toledo Blade.*

WHEN he returned from Africa Colonel Roosevelt should have brought home his own supply of Southern delegates.—*Chicago News.*

THE present desperate illness of the G. O. P. elephant is easily attributable to being overfed with peanut politics.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE Man on Horseback was an important personage once, but he has left his job since the Man on the Steam-Roller put in an appearance.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

IN the interest of public morals it is to be hoped that our authorities will not permit an exhibition of the Chicago fight pictures in the movies.—*Washington Post.*

WHAT a hit a clergyman could make, in opening the convention some day, by addressing the Deity as "the author of peace and lover of concord."—*Boston Herald.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT is quoted as saying, "If the people want a progressive party I'll be in it." Wasn't the word "in" inserted by a careless stenographer?—*San Francisco Call.*

J. PIERPONT MORGAN paid $10,000 last week for John Bunyan's copy of "Foxe's Book of Martyrs." He is likely to find this more cheerful reading than the political news during the next few weeks.—*Kansas City Star.*

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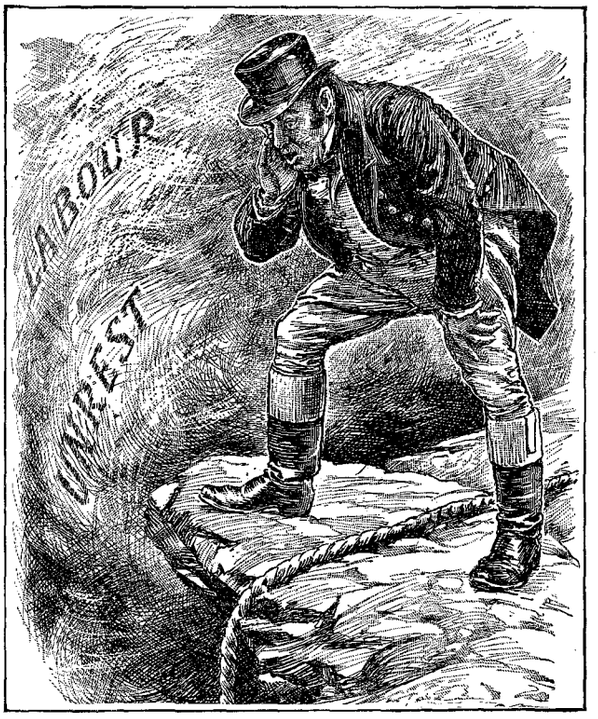
FOREIGN COMMENT

THE OUTLOOK FOR BRITISH LABOR

LABOR is no match for capital, in the opinion of Frederic Harrison, the British Positivist who has been active in labor's cause for fifty years. Labor is thoroughly roused in England; its friends are in the Ministry, it showed its power in the great coal and dock strikes, and now there is talk of a nation-wide general strike to bring capital to its knees and show that labor is the master. Mr. Harrison discourages all such talk, because he is sure labor would lose by it. What is needed, he believes, is a new reformation, "social, moral, and religious," that will give the worker his due—a seven-hour workday and a living minimum wage. It was Mr. Harrison who aided the strike in the building-trades which won the Saturday half-holiday and an increase in wages. He has served on the Trade Union Commission (1867–1869), and has been a diligent agitator for labor legislation since 1871. He thinks that all the present rebellion and unrest spring from the fact that the hours of labor are too long and the pay too short. As we see here, he is not very optimistic:

"I have studied these labor troubles too long and too closely to dream of any legislation, or conference, or agreement whatever doing more than patching up a truce for the moment. And I hold the necessary reorganization of society to be far too deep, and wide, and complex to be brought about by any panacea or in any one revolution of industrial life. One who for all these fifty years has watched this growing unrest, and has been in close touch with the best labor-leaders and the most enlightened chiefs of industry, could not give way to optimism to-day. I see long and arduous struggles before both workmen and managers in our anarchic industrial world. And I know what menacing obstacles face both, whether political, economic, or social. I have always held and taught that industry can not be in a settled and healthy state until seven hours is made the normal standard of a day's labor and a fixt 'living wage' for a regular stated term is recognized as being merely the irreducible part of remuneration, the rest being proportioned to the profits resulting from the work done."



ON THE CRATER'S EDGE.

JOHN BULL (to Committee of Inquiry)—"Hallo, down there! Anybody discovered anything?"

VOICE (from below)—"Not yet, but we're getting warm."

—*Punch* (London).

Mr. Harrison declares that he is no anarchist; while he considers that there are circumstances in which a general strike is inevitable, he does not see how it can fail to increase the misery of the poor laborer without always securing the advantages he hopes for. The claims put forth by the unions he declares to be "eloquent, morally and socially right. But the methods of attaining these results are vague, contradictory, and anarchical." He proceeds:

"We hear big phrases about national strikes, international leagues, about 'the doom of modern society,' and 'shaking civilization to its foundations.' But, supposing all these ends accomplished—what then? How can civilization be ruined without ruining those by whom . . . civilization is built up day by day? What is going to be put in the place of modern society? Will not the doom of society be also the doom of labor? If not, tell us how it is proposed to organize industry. On this vital point all the leaders, politicians, and prophets are at variance. Some say by reform bills, by new electoral machinery, by votes for women, by a legal minimum. Others demand a universal stoppage of all work, by blockading the ports, starving great cities, paralyzing the means of locomotion, by monster demonstrations, and so throwing ministers and capitalists into a panic. The advocates of these mutually destructive schemes denounce the proposals of each other more violently than they denounce either governments or employers. It is a day of Pentecost with them. They all talk different tongues, each unknown and odious to the rest."

The fact is, as noted above, he believes labor is really no match for capital, which must win every time, while strikes simply increase the misery of the poor. Thus we read:

"Capital is not only an enormously powerful but a singularly adroit creation of modern civilization. It is not so easily frightened and not so readily outwitted. The recent general strikes only proved how helpless and suicidal they must be—while the laborers are not united with a firm belief in a new form of practical industry. Organized capital only mocks at mere anarchical outbursts. And the general strike—any great strike—without vast reserved funds, without unity, discipline, trusted leadership, and a definite future, *is* anarchy."

Mr. Harrison, who is president of the English Positivists, a high and dry philosopher of metaphysical and economic genius, thinks that the cure for the labor unrest, rebellion, and riot can not be found in legislation or the conflict of the classes. The country, he believes, needs a moral reform, such as that wave of humanity which swept over the Roman world, and put a stop to gladiatorial shows, when one man leapt between the fighting slaves of the arena and sacrificed his life that the brutal exhibition might be abolished forever. This thoughtful writer tells us there may be some palliatives, some anodynes for the disease of society. But a genuine remedy must come from within the body politic itself, as we read in the following striking words with which Mr. Harrison concludes his essay:

"By all means try various temporary palliatives. Profit-sharing may be good as far as it goes and can be worked. Conciliation has done something, and may do more. The arbitration of public authorities may be useful. New blood in Parliament is eminently needed. There are now before it bills and schemes which ought to be tried. But let not workmen think that, given the present tone on both sides of this unrest, any legislative, political, or economic devices will touch the root of the matter.

"Nothing will touch it but a new and better spirit in all who work and who organize work—a new social, moral, and religious reformation. That is too big a thing to enter on here. For the present let employers reflect that the unrest is come to stay, and will not be ended by petty devices. And let workmen

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reflect that, even if they could 'shake civilization'—which is quite unlikely—they and theirs would suffer first and suffer most, unless they see what the new civilization is to be—and then join as one man, determined to secure it."

WHY JAPAN DISTRUSTS ENGLAND

JAPAN seems a little restless under the yoke of alliance with Great Britain, and complains that the British actually appear hostile to Japanese business enterprises, and, instead of aiding them, put obstacles in their way. The Japanese papers note that every one is ready to lend money to China, but when Japan wants some, London and Paris turn the cold shoulder. The only comfort they can get out of it is the thought that Britain fears Japanese competition in the Orient, and hopes to cripple it by refusing loans, while no such fear is felt of Chinese enterprise. The recent proposal of the six great Powers of Europe to provide China with a loan of $300,000,000 has brought public feeling to a climax, and we are told in the *Japan Magazine* (Tokyo) that the general feeling in Japan is against the Anglo-Japanese alliance as being rather to the detriment than to the advantage of Japan. Thus we read of the various things that render the Anglo-Japanese alliance absurd:

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

TRADE-UNIONIST—"Who's the lady?"
MR. PUNCH—"That's Justice. She weighs arguments, and then, if necessary, she uses her sword."
TRADE-UNIONIST—"Ah! That's where we differ. I'm all for strikin' first, and arguin' afterward." —*Punch* (London).

"A further step toward the extinguishment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is to be found in the attitude of Great Britain during the recent upheaval in China. Many of us regard Great Britain's economic policy in China as an infringement of the spirit of the alliance. We have a similar conviction in regard to her political policy, but on this for the present we deem it wise to be silent. When our Okura Company attempted to place a loan of the paltry sum of 3,000,000 yen in China on the security of the Shanghai-Nanking railway, England objected on a ground which we can not admit just. It would be interesting to know the real reason why Great Britain refused to cooperate with Japan on that occasion. The same hostile attitude was assumed in connection with the loan to the Chinese Merchant Navigation Company. Had the British consented to join with us the loan could have been brought to a successful issue. The attitude of British capitalists was, however, wholly against Japan."

In case England's love grows cold, Japan would turn to Germany and Russia, we are informed. Japan would then have such powerful military and commercial connections that she could defy the world. In the words of the *Japan Magazine:*

"If Britain should refuse to continue her alliance with us, all we could do would be to bow to the inevitable. In that case we should be forced to seek the alliance of Germany in addition to that of Russia. Germany's healthy imperialism and scientific development would have a wholesome effect upon our nation and progress, while the German habit of perseverance and frugality is just what we need. German wealth and industry are gradually creeping upward to that of Great Britain and America, and the efficiency of the German Army and Navy is a model for the world. Her lease of the territory at Kiauchow Bay brings her into contact with us, and her ambition to exploit the coal-mines of Shantung lends her a community of interest with us. It is not too much to say that German interests in China are to-day greater than those of any other European Power. If the alliance with England should ever be abrogated, we might be very glad to shake hands with Germany."

It is remarkable to see the tone taken by Japan as an Asiatic Power, and her practical throwing-down of the gauntlet to England in the following striking passage:

"If our British ally persists in permitting the temperature of the agreement to lower, what will be the duty of Japan? Well, there are various considerations, some of which may be suggested. Since the annexation of Korea, and our firm establishment in South Manchuria, we have become a great continental Power. This means that henceforth our paramount interests center in China, that any disturbance in that country affects us more directly and seriously than any other Power. This disposes us toward the advisability of an understanding with Russia, and attaching great importance to the attitude of Germany. Our war with Russia led us to know that country as we never knew it before, and, consequently, taught us a mutual respect for each other. We are now far more ready to conclude an alliance with Russia than at any period hitherto in our history. We do not deny that many Russians are averse to such a policy, and the Russian press frequently give vent to feelings that border on revenge that must be taken upon us for our victories over Russia. But we are convinced that such unworthy views express the minds of but a small section of the great Russian people. The wisest minds in both Japan and Russia never want to see the two countries locked in the arms of bloody conflict again. As long as wise statesmanship prevails in the two countries a Russo-Japanese alliance is not only possible, but might be eminently practicable and advisable. If the Anglo-Japanese alliance be treated with indifference and falls into desuetude, there in is fact no other way for us to solve satisfactorily the Chinese problem."

FEMINISM IN BOHEMIA — In Bohemia it would almost seem as if the suffragette question was being settled. Mrs. Vyk-Kuneticka has been elected by a majority of 475 votes to the Bohemian Diet from her own constituency. The law of franchise in Bohemia does not expressly exclude any one from eligibility to the Diet, altho it limits the active franchise to electors of the male sex. The question is warmly agitated, says the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, whether Prince Francis Thun, the Lord Lieutenant of Bohemia, is entitled to deny this woman deputy a formal certificate. In case the certificate should be refused, she intends to appeal to the tribunal of the Empire against the Lord Lieutenant's decision. Madam Vyk-Kuneticka is now in her fiftieth year, and has long been the leader of the feminist movements in Bohemia. She is the daughter of a college professor, and as a girl made her mark by her contributions in prose and verse to the Czech periodicals. Before her marriage she had chosen the stage as an artistic profession suitable to her temperament, and had a successful career as an actress in the National Theater in Prague.

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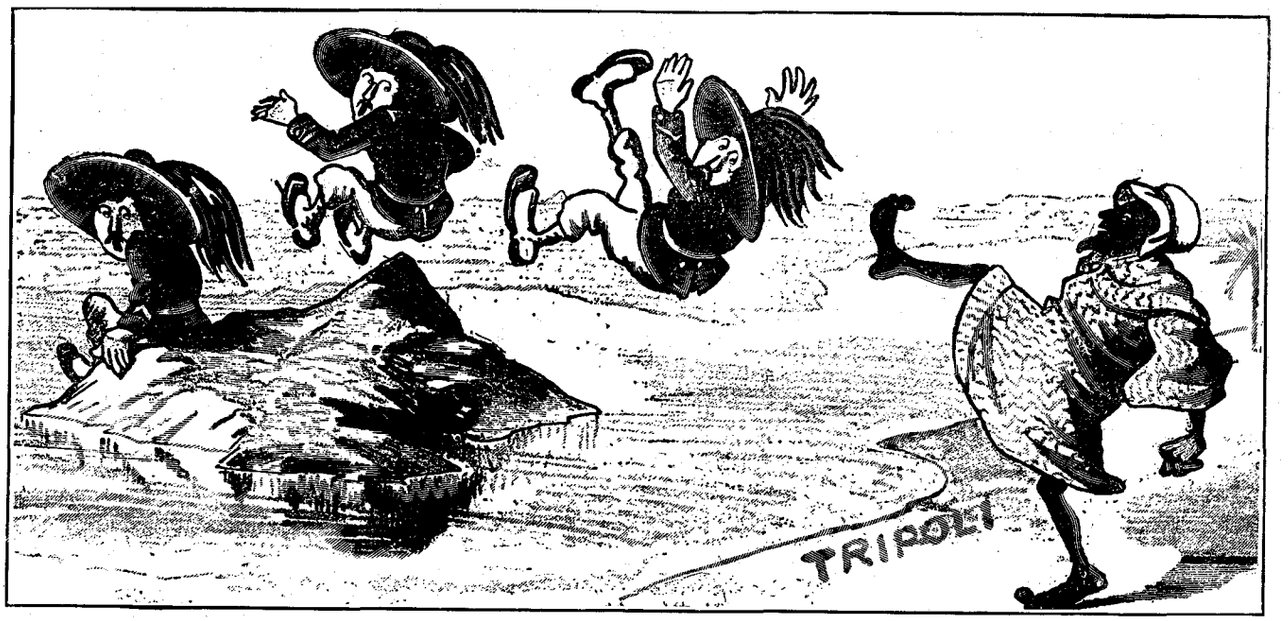

ITALY'S DESCENT UPON RHODES WAS AN INEVITABLE NECESSITY.

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

TURKEY'S POLICY OF INERTIA

IN THE Italo-Turkish campaign the Ottoman Government appears to think that Italy is wasting powder and shot on nothing. The policy of the Muscovites when Napoleon invaded Russia is being imitated by the placid Turk of our own century. Italy has failed, we are told, to rouse the European subjects of Turkey to rebellion. The European Powers have witnessed with indifference the bombardment by Italian gunboats of the various little harbors of the Archipelago, while Crete and Montenegro remain quiet. Thus we read in the *Tanin* (Constantinople), an organ of the Turkish Government:

"The hope of forcing us to sue for peace by carrying the war into the Archipelago has come to naught; and the hope of creating Balkan complications has vanished into thin air, if one can judge from the present state of affairs. In spite of the filthy lucre and hired agitators sent by Italy into Albania, the local papers there indicate that the noble Albanian people have realized the peril and frustrated the intrigues that were being concocted there against the fatherland. Despite their efforts, the Bulgarian bands have accomplished nothing in Macedonia, but have been destroyed almost on the very frontier. As for those that have succeeded in getting farther in, they will prove powerless because of the unsympathetic attitude of the population and the wise precautionary measures of the Government. From abroad, we have nothing to fear. Greece acts wisely in reference to Crete, and abstains from all quarrel; while our official relations with Bulgaria remain friendly, and Montenegro seems desirous of preserving the peace."

SERENADING PEACE.

The "Concert of Europe" makes such a din the poor thing can't get any rest.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

Italy seems, according to this paper, to be baffled at every point. The Balkan states will not adopt her cause. The Russian danger has vanished. Turkey has the advantage everywhere. As we are told:

"Everything indicates that the little Balkan states have not yet received the order to advance, and there is nothing to forecast such a command in the future which till now has not seemed prudent. The suspicious attitude taken by Russia in the earlier days has lost its gravity; there is no longer talk of a demand for an indemnity, the mobilization of troops has been stopt, the Russian fleet, which was reported as near the Bosporus, has retired, and St. Petersburg has denied the rumors of a conference which were said to have come from there. As for rumors of a ministerial crisis, it is useless to talk of them; those who start such rumors have but one purpose, and that is to play the enemy's game."

FOREIGN VIEWS OF OUR POLITICAL TANGLE

THE ROAR of our party strife wakes the echoes in Europe, where similar political eruptions are not entirely unknown. The Berlin *Post*, which has made itself notorious by its attacks upon the Kaiser, and yet is a Conservative organ, and a mouthpiece of the Pan-Germanists, is especially bitter at what it calls "the inner politics of the American Republic." The convention at Chicago should, we are told, be taken as a warning by all those in Germany who point to the United States as an El Dorado of ideal government. To quote further:

"The present campaign shows plainly that public life in the United States has reached a very low level. This can be explained in only one way. The constant influx of foreign elements, the united nationalities of many lands, many of them politically weak and insignificant, has exercised a destructive influence on American politics. We are driven to the conclusion from this and other facts that the United States of America will never be able to establish a lofty standard of political culture. The campaign at Chicago shows plainly that the Republican party is not directed by high and patriotic ideas, but merely by personal interests. It may safely be said that the Chicago convention marks the end of the Republican party."

"The convention," declares the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin),

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"has given birth to a new animal to be inscribed on the constellation of America's political firmament." "The convention robbed Colonel Roosevelt of his nimbus, and was not a very edifying sight," remarks the *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin)—a Pan-Germanist organ, moderate in domestic politics, but disliked by the military circles, from whose mess it is excluded. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a Liberal organ of the mildest kind, often spoken of as "Aunty Voss," thinks that the domestic and international glory of Theodore Roosevelt will not be dimmed by his defeat. This bland domestic sheet proceeds:

"The glory of the Colonel's accomplishments will be as great as ever, whether he be eventually successful or not. The cause represented by Roosevelt will be in the end the greatest revolutionary movement ever recorded in the history of the American people."

Those who have read Guglielmo Ferrero's studies in Italian history will be glad to compare the Italian with the German view of the third-term aspirant as printed in the Paris *Figaro* as follows:

"None of those who know him doubts that, once he has got into the fight, Mr. Roosevelt will go after, to the very end, what he feels is his duty, with the bravery, the simplicity, and the good humor which are his characteristics. Many of those who imagined Mr. Roosevelt to be a sort of future dictator of America were thoroughly undeceived when they had a chance to get a near look at him in Europe. He was very simple, almost to naïveté, this supposed tamer of peoples! But it is this very simplicity of ideas, supported by a will that is determined and sure of itself, which has caused the man's immense popularity.

"No matter what the outcome may be of the struggle in which he is now engaged, there can be no doubt that, if the internal transformation of the Republican party is necessary and possible, there is no man more qualified to effect it than he. And, in this case, Mr. Roosevelt will probably still have a fine rôle to play in the politics of his great country."

A SISTERLY SUGGESTION.

ITALY—"Why don't you help me?"
GERMANY—"There are the islands. Help yourself!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

FRENCH NEGLECT OF PANAMA

THE FRENCH are awakening to the fact that France alone, which began the great ditch across the Isthmus, appears to be blind to the advantages which the nations will reap from the opening of the Panama Canal. The Germans are making every preparation to use to the full the new route between the extreme eastern and the extreme western continents, while England is looking forward with the keenest satisfaction to the time when the new gate to its Asiatic ports and its islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans will be made accessible. The same is the case with Holland and Denmark. Mr. Claude Casimir-Perier, the well-known writer on finance, says in the Paris *Figaro* that the American canal is mostly to the advantage of Europe, and remarks:

"It seems to me that we best express the general and particular result of the piercing of the Isthmus, by saying that while the opening of the Suez Canal was a matter of evolution, the opening of the Panama Canal will mean a revolution. I mean to say that while the Suez Canal opened to European navigation a new path toward ancient and well-known destinations, the opening of the Panama Canal will give to the merchants of northern Europe a new field and market of commerce. This is the point which makes it difficult to estimate accurately the nature and importance of the market which will be reached by the new route, because a new market always follows new means of supply, and commerce always results from new means of communication, and the Panama Canal will thus result to the advantage of those who know how to make use of it, and will set up a new commercial current with nations who are always waiting to move along such a current. . . . . .

"The German Government, after consulting with the naval committee, has exprest its intention of negotiating for a concession from the Governments of Haiti, from the Netherlands, and from Denmark, in order to establish a coaling-station either at Port-au-Prince or St. John. The director of the Hamburg-American Line, who is a personal friend of Kaiser Wilhelm, has been visiting the West Indies and the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, while the director of the North German Lloyd, who is a member of the Council of the Suez Canal, has been inspecting with his engineers the coasts of Oregon and California."

England has been equally alive to the advantages offered:

"In England there is no less eagerness manifested in preparing docks and depots for repairs and coaling. The English Admiralty, which has long been considering the advisability of purchasing some of the Danish West India Islands, such as are most favorably situated on the route to the Isthmus, has decided to set up at Kingston, Jamaica, a naval station, dry dock, and coaling-station, under the impression that the Panama Canal will make of Jamaica a colony more beautiful, richer, and more prosperous than any that has ever existed among the British West Indies. In the mean time, on the other side of the Isthmus, in mid Pacific, and on the route between Panama and Singapore, the English Government is fortifying and supplying with all necessary things Fanning and Washington Islands, which have been recently purchased by an Anglo-Canadian syndicate."

This writer goes on to say that Denmark and the Netherlands are also interested in the completion of this magnificent engineering work, and he can not help lamenting the fact that his own country, France, is being left behind in the race. He expresses himself on this point as follows:

"In this essay I have not as yet mentioned France. The reason is this, that however extraordinary it may appear, neither the Government of France nor the ship companies have made up their minds as to what they are going to do. It is true that a Government commission has at length been appointed to visit the West Indies and the Panama Canal to select a coaling-station, but in any case we are convinced that our want of foresight in this particular is absolutely extraordinary, and it is very likely that we are destined by our stupidity to lose a most advantageous field of commerce, which we would have gained if we had not neglected this great American maritime route."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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AIR-ROUTES TO EUROPE

NO LESS than six aviators are contemplating an attempt to cross the Atlantic. Routes that may be followed in making such an attempt, and means that may be employed to succeed in it are discust in the *Bulletin* of the Aero Club of America by Raffe Emerson, whose wide experience in engineering as well as aeronautics in Europe and America particularly qualify him to write on the subject. The editor asserts in a prefatory note that accurate maps and charts of the northern Atlantic, giving correct distances between the continents, are hard to find, and that the chart of routes accompanying Mr. Emerson's article, which we reproduce herewith, will be found faultless. Says the writer:

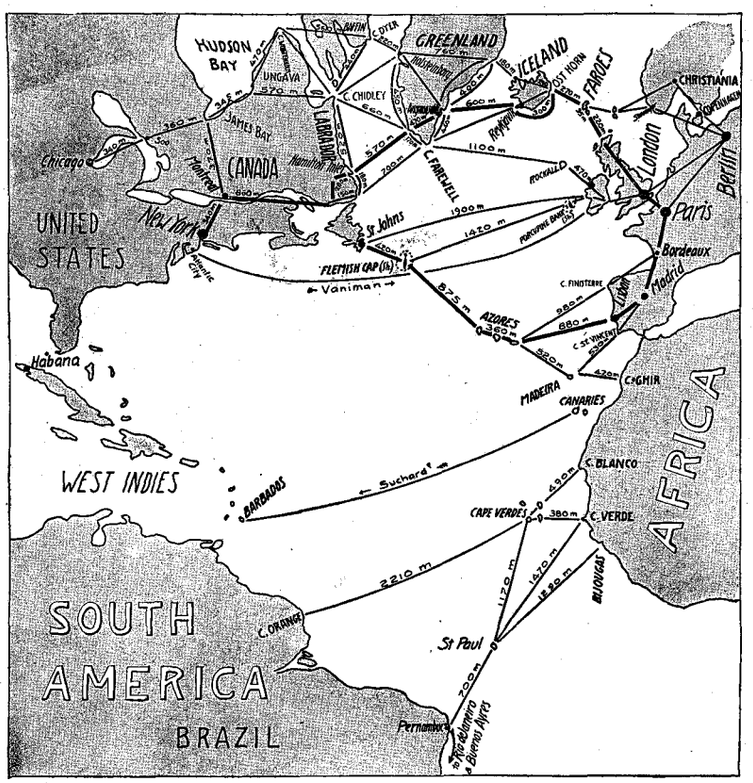
"It is quite possible that the ocean will be crossed by an air-route, probably before 1914, perhaps even this year, 1912.

"The accompanying map shows some of the more favorable routes suggested for the journey. Have we any aerial vehicles to-day capable of crossing by way of these routes? . . . . . .

"An aerial vehicle *that can be depended on* to remain aloft while traversing a distance of 270 (or, better, 450 to 870) miles in a desired direction, could cross by some of the routes. There are motor-balloons and motor-planes that can to-day accomplish the feat by repeating their best past performances.

"What will be the cost? When and how will it be first done? What will be the practical utility?

"These queries are made regarding every venture out of the beaten path, yet all of the astounding lines of progress that enmesh the world with modern man's civilization are due to the pioneers who ventured something of their wealth, their labor, and their lives to accomplish some further advance by which those who followed have immensely profited."



THE AIR-ROUTES AT A GLANCE.

Favorable Northern and Southern "Island" Routes.....
Alternative and Other Routes.....

This map shows various routes that may be chosen for air travel between the North or South American Continents with their adjacent islands, and Europe. The South American routes traverse the African coast. Distances are given approximately to nearest ten (land or English statute) miles. One such mile is equal to 1.61 kilometers. This map is on the Gnomic Projection, and is compiled with reference more to the geographical location of the land masses than to the topographical or meteorological conditions obtaining. Of the above routes two have been selected by the Vaniman and "Suchard" expeditions, both of which are nearly ready. The favorable routes shown in heavy lines are suitable for both motor-planes and motor-balloons.

Columbus, Mr. Emerson reminds us, crossed the Atlantic in quest of a new, shorter, quicker, and cheaper route to India. Similarly the "Argonauts of the Air" hope to blaze the way for a swifter, cheaper transport over the great distances now separating the peoples of this earth. Yet the chances of doing this in a bound of 1,900 or 3,000 miles do not seem so favorable as those of a series of shorter flights. The Continent has been traversed by slow perseverance in face of disheartening obstacles, as in the days of the prairie-schooner. Similarly let us remember that the Atlantic was first crossed via Iceland and Greenland, 500 years before Columbus, and Columbus himself came by way of the Azores. To quote further:

"For over 300 years the Atlantic was regularly crossed by sailing-vessels, and it was nine years after auxiliary steam-engines had been applied to one of these before a ship made the Atlantic passage wholly under mechanical power—31 years after Fulton's successful steamboat trip from New York to Albany. The first Atlantic cable (an unprecedented stretch) failed; and it was the work of years to bring the wireless service up to trans-atlantic distances. Now it seems as if the wireless were going to make air-navigation feasible whatever the weather.

"In crossing the Atlantic by air there are to be considered those schemes that use the winds and those that do not. Of the former some four plans have been advanced:

"1. To drift westward just above the ocean surface with the trade-winds north of the equator.

"2. To go eastward on a higher level with the anti-trade winds.

"3. To follow a hurricane northeastward on the main steamer track.

"4. To seek the eastward drift of the atmosphere (some 3 or 4 miles high) of the north temperate zone, and be borne across with that at 80 to 100 miles per hour.

"As vehicles, free balloons, motor-balloons, and hydro-aeroplanes (or air-boats) have been proposed, as well as man-carrying kites or gliders trailing at the end of a rope a steerable keel in the water to guide direction and to give the kite the necessary resistance to the air for support. Without depending upon the wind those schemes which give the shortest over-water spans are receiving the most serious consideration, namely:

"1. From Newfoundland to Ireland, about 1,900 miles.

"2. From Newfoundland to the Azores, about 1,200 miles.

"3. Via Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, Faroe Islands, and Scotland, about 4,500 miles, New York to Paris (compared with 3,500 miles via steamer and rail), and with the longest necessary stretch of water 270 miles.

"4. A similar southern route via the West Indies, South America, Cape Verde Islands, Africa, and Spain, about 9,400 miles, with one water stretch of 1,280 miles.

"And by the use of a large scow, ship, or float as a supply station, anchored in shoal water off Newfoundland Bank:

"5. Newfoundland Bank (Flemish Cap) to Azores, 870 miles.

"6. Flemish Cap to a similar scow anchored off Porcupine Bank (to the west of Ireland), about 1,400 miles.

"The free balloon is practically out of consideration, for the reason that, instead of carrying sand ballast, gasoline might as well be substituted, and this fuel used to operate elevating or depressing propellers, or, by giving the balloon an oblong shape, to drive it at moderate speed through the air. . . . . .

"In connection with using balloons, motor or free, for long-distance flight, the greatest difficulty lies in the expansion of

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A FOUR-YEAR-OLD TREE BEARING ITS SECOND CROP OF NUTS.

LARGE PECAN-TREE NEAR ENTERPRISE, IND.

PECAN POSSIBILITIES.

the gas by the sun's heat, and several means of avoiding the effects of this expansion (or contraction) have been proposed or employed:

"1. The use of an envelop that reflects the sun's rays but does not absorb them, such as coating with aluminum foil.

"2. The use of a cellular outer wall, in which circulates air (or gas, perhaps exhaust) of uniform temperature.

"3. The use of a spray to cool or heat the gas, or of a circulating blower and heater to heat it.

"4. The use of planes or propellers to hold the balloon at a given level.

"5. The use of a wire-wound envelop (Vaniman's wonderful invention) of such strength as to hold the gas inside at a uniform volume under pressure.

"The greatest limitation of the motor-plane lies in the reliability of the motor, necessitating duplicate motor plant for any flight far from land.

"With either balloon or plane the car (or nacelle) should be a small but stanch and seaworthy motor-boat, equipped with auxiliary sail and moderate-range wireless. As a single man in a 16-foot sailboat has crossed the Atlantic in three weeks, our aerial pilot and his engineer aide should readily reach the track of the transatlantic liners, if not the nearest shore, even tho deposited in mid-ocean. With a non-sinkable motor-boat, and ample provision, the human risk in the first air-voyage across the ocean is almost eliminated.

"The map shows the most promising routes."

A CART-LOAD OF PECANS; 700 POUNDS THAT SOLD FOR $350.

Mr. C. A. Reed, of the Department of Agriculture, who took this photograph, warns us that this was a fancy price which should not be expected by prospective planters.

THE DAWN OF A NUTTY ERA

THE RECENT CRUSADE in favor of nuts as an article of diet may or may not be responsible, but it is certain that the growing of nuts for food is now attracting more attention than used to be given it, and that the area devoted to commercial nut-growing is extending its northern boundary. Northern nut-trees, whether chestnut, hickory, or filbert, are now mostly wild; but in the South there are "nut-orchards," and possibly we shall soon see plantations of cultivated nut-trees in the Northern States. The National Nut Growers' Association held its tenth annual convention in Mobile, Ala., last October, and in November, 1910, a Northern Nut Growers' Association was organized in New York. The extension of the nut-growing area is one of the objects of this association. Among the nuts once thought to be distinctly southern, but now beginning to be grown in the North, is the pecan. In a report of a recent meeting of the association at Cornell University, *The American Fruit and Nut Journal* (Petersburg, Va.) says:

"Among the important papers presented was an exceedingly suggestive one by Mr. T. P. Littlepage, of Washington, who has extensive pecan interests in southern Indiana, and who for

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the past several years has been exploring the bottoms of the Wabash and the Ohio for promising varieties of this splendid type of the hickory. Mr. Littlepage proved quite conclusively by his extensive explorations and by the submission of convincing specimens of fruit gathered from native trees, that there were many varieties highly meritorious and worthy of propagation. Most of these varieties were well filled, of good size, of excellent flavor, and fine cracking qualities. This latter characteristic is of great importance, considered from the commercial standpoint. Mr. Littlepage's paper left a distinct impression that pecan-culture was not to be confined in the future to the cotton-growing States, but that regions in the North were suitable for the cultivation of this splendid native nut."

At the same meeting, however, W. N. Roper, of Petersburg, Va., warns Northern cultivators not to underestimate the difficulty of acclimating the pecan in the North. We quote from the published *Proceedings* (Ithaca, 1911) as follows:

"Pecan-trees for successful culture in the North must be of hardy, early-maturing varieties, budded on stocks from northern pecans, and grown in nursery under suitable climatic conditions. These are requisites indicated by practical, experimental work and observations extending over several years.

"The successful production of large southern pecans in far northern climates can hardly be looked for except under the most favorable conditions of soil, location, and season. There seems no good reason for planting southern pecans in the far North, except in an experimental way; for there are northern varieties now being propagated that are the equal of most of the standard southern sorts in quality, and very little below them in size. They will prove to be as large or larger in the North than the southern varieties grown in the same locality, and much more apt to bear regularly. . . . . .

"Only well-grown, vigorous pecan-trees should be planted in the North. It is a waste of time and money to plant indifferent pecan-trees in any locality, and especially in a locality where they have to contend with severe climatic conditions. The size of the tree is less important than its root system and vigor. The purchasers of trees grown on thin, sandy soil, with the root systems consisting almost entirely of straight tap roots, destitute of laterals, need not expect success. Most of these trees will die early, and many of those that live will linger on for several seasons without making much growth, tiring out the patience of the planter."

In a recent bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture on "Pecans" (No. 156), W. N. Hutt notes that the pecan area appears to be moving northward. He asserts that, in regard to hardiness, the history of the pecan-tree is very closely paralleling that of the corn-plant. We read:

"In the early days of corn-growing, corn was considered a southern plant that could not be grown successfully in the North and West. Corn-breeders set to work to produce a quick-growing, early-maturing, and therefore hardy variety of corn. This end was attained, and a variety produced that could make its entire growth and ripen its grain in ninety days from the planting of the seed. This 'Ninety-day Corn,' as the variety was called, produced a revolution in the corn-growing world. Corn-growing went north by leaps and bounds. Earlier and quicker-maturing varieties were produced, until corn is now grown successfully away north in Canada.

"It now looks as if the history of pecan-growing will be analogous to that of corn-production. . . . Even as far north as Pennsylvania, seedling pecan-trees have been found growing and producing matured nuts. The western range of pecan-growing has also been steadily advancing. The pecan is found native along the Mississippi and its tributaries as far north as Davenport, Iowa; Terre Haute, Indiana, and Cincinnati, Ohio. The northwestern area in which it is indigenous embraces portions of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, and Kentucky. From the native areas of the pecan in these States nuts have been carried and trees planted in yards, gardens, and fields over a very wide range of country. Trifling as such plantings may seem individually, they amount in the aggregate to thousands of trees."

Altogether it would seem that just as the Canadian Northwest, once looked upon as almost within the Arctic Circle, now teems with hardy varieties of wheat, so our Northern States may soon be teeming with orchards of pecans and other "southern" nuts. The possibility of this is even now being skilfully utilized by the unscrupulous. Dr. W. C. Deming, of Westchester, N. Y., secretary of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, writes of "Nut Promotions," in *The American Fruit and Nut Journal* (Petersburg, Va., March-April):

"The Northern nut-grower is not yet bothered with Northern nut promotions. . . . But the allurements of pecan-growing in the South are spread before us with our bread and butter and morning coffee. The orange and pomelo properties have been banished from the stage, or made to play second fiddle, and now we see in the limelight the pecan-plantation, with a vista of provision for old age and insurance for our children. And there shall be no work nor care nor trouble about it at all. Only something down and about ten dollars a month for ninety-six months. And the intercropping is to more than pay for that. It is indeed an enticing presentation.

"Altho we have as yet no Northern nut promotions, we may expect the time when the sandy barrens of the shore and the boulder pastures of the rock-ribbed hills will be cut up into five-acre plots and promoted as the natural home of the chestnut and the hickory, holding potential fortunes for their developers. I hope it will be so, for it will postulate a foundation in fact. . . . . .

"We can picture the day when our dooryards, our roadsides, our fields and hills shall be shaded by grand nut-trees, showering sustenance and wealth on our descendants and all people, and bearing the names of their originators; when the housewife of the future shall send her wireless call to the grocer for a kilo of Hales' Papershells, the Rush, the Jones, the Pomeroy Persian walnuts, the Black Ben Deming butternut, the Craig Korean chestnut, the Morris Hybrid hickory, the Close black walnut, or the Littlepage pecan."

GROWING WEIGHT IN A SHRINKING WORLD—That objects on the earth's surface weigh half as much again as they did before man's appearance on the globe is asserted by a German geologist, Dr. Bruno Müller. This is due, he says, to the shrinkage of the sphere in cooling, which has brought everything on its surface nearer to the center of attraction. Says *Cosmos* (Paris), in an article on the subject:

"The earth is a cooling globe; as it cools it contracts. On the other hand, it is isolated in space, and its mass remains invariable. The attraction of a spherical globe manifests itself at the surface and on the exterior, as if the whole mass of the globe were concentrated at its center. Consequently, as the radius of the earth shortens, objects situated at its surface, as they approach the center of attraction, increase in weight. More exactly, the weight at the surface is in inverse ratio to the square of the radius; if the radius diminishes by a fifth of its value it may be seen that the weight increases and becomes 1.56 times what it was at the outset ($5^2 : 4^2 = 1.56$).

"Dr. Bruno Müller has been inquiring what influence such an increase of weight has been able to exert on the earth's history, and has taken up successively the geophysical, geological, and paleontological sides of the problem. *Ciel et Terre* (March) gives an abstract of his first point of view.

"Supposing, then, that the earth, since the far-off epoch when it had yet no living organism upon it, had shrunk by one-fifth of its radius. Such a hypothesis is not too great, since it is imagined by geologists who suppose the crust to have been bent into folds before the formation of valleys and mountains. It must be remembered that many ancient mountain chains, as high as the Alps or the Pyrenees, have been razed to the present level of the oceans. We may draw the conclusion, then, that weight has increased by half of its former value.

"The atmosphere, supposing that its mass and composition have not varied, has thus been increasing in weight throughout the geologic epochs; its pressure at the earth's surface has thus grown very considerably, for the present atmosphere presses on a terrestrial surface less extended than formerly. But it is probable that the above hypothesis of the constancy of the mass and composition of the atmosphere does not represent the facts; we know that enormous masses of carbonic acid and other gases have been taken up from the atmosphere by marine organisms to form calcareous rocks (carbonate of lime), and by the plants of the carboniferous era which constitute the bulk of our coal."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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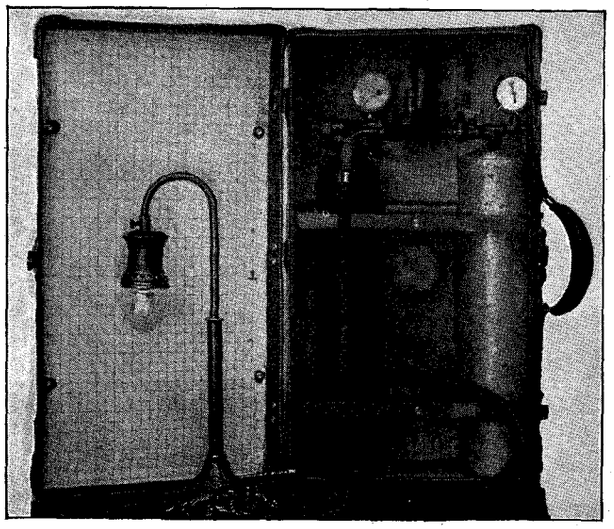
NATURAL GASOLINE

GREAT QUANTITIES of liquid illuminating-products are now made in this country from natural gas that would otherwise be wasted. Gasoline is the product usually made, but a liquid gas called gasol is now produced, which yields by its evaporation an illuminating-gas of good quality, said to be excellent for lighting isolated dwellings. The discovery of these products and the methods by which they are now obtained commercially, are both of interest. A descriptive paper by Walter O. Snelling, read before the Pittsburg section of the American Chemical Society and printed in *The Natural Gas Journal* (Buffalo, May), is quoted, in part, in what follows. Says Mr. Snelling:

"It has long been known that during cold weather a liquid collects in the exposed pipes at many natural-gas wells. At first the matter was regarded solely as a nuisance, since drip-tanks had to be installed to separate the liquid from the gas, and when a considerable quantity of the liquid accumulated in the tanks, they had to be emptied.

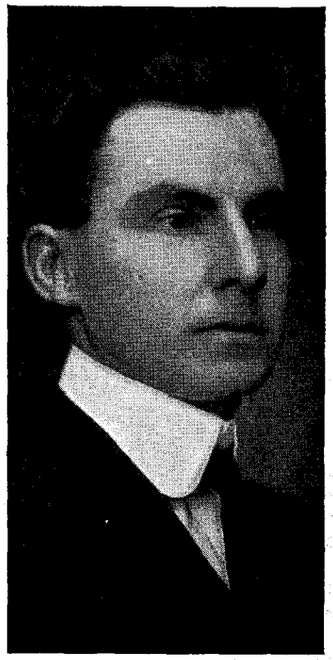


A LIGHTING-OUTFIT IN A SUIT-CASE.

"That the liquid which thus collected in the drip-tanks was gasoline was probably recognized by many persons, but for a period of several years there appears to have been no realization of the significance of the fact, and practically no attempt was made to utilize the product. After some years of this waste, the collection and utilization of the gasoline seems to have come to the mind, at about the same time, of several men in widely separated localities. In the Pittsburg district the Robinson brothers appear to have been the pioneers in this development, and they made arrangements with the lessees of a number of gas-wells, by which they were allowed to draw off the liquid from the drip-tanks, and dispose of it for a part of the profit realized.

"The gasoline which was thus obtained was a perfectly transparent and colorless material, of very satisfactory grade. . . . It was [later] found possible to prepare gasoline of excellent quality by simply compressing the natural gas in an ordinary air-compressor, and then passing the comprest gas through cooling-coils, connected to a suitable drip-tank from which separated gas could be drawn off. From the heavy or 'wet' natural gas of oil-wells it is not uncommon to get six or seven gallons of gasoline from each thousand cubic feet of gas treated, and there are many gas-fields from which three to four gallons of gasoline per thousand cubic feet of gas may be obtained. . . . . .

"At the present time the industry of producing gasoline from natural gas has assumed large proportions; some hundreds of plants are already in operation, and the aggregate production has reached many thousand gallons per day, most of which is sold as a blended product, composed of a mixture of refinery naphtha and natural-gas gasoline; this blended product giving excellent results for all the purposes for which ordinary refinery gasoline is used."



WALTER O. SNELLING

Who tells how gasoline is made from natural gas.

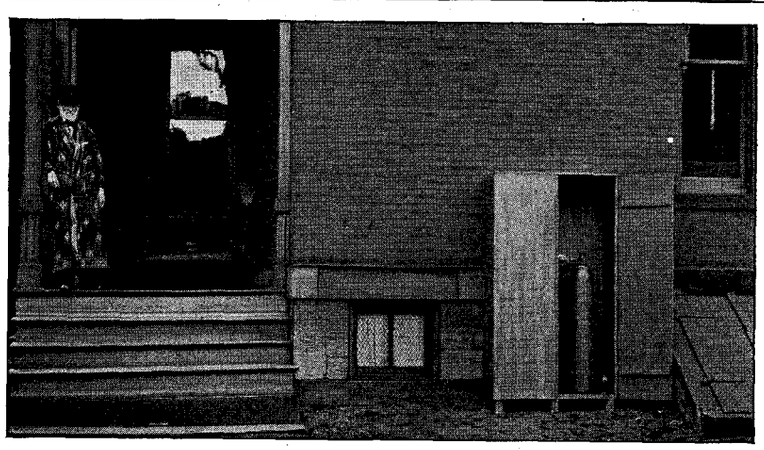
The natural gas, however, has been found to yield other products that are not so easily separated. These have finally been isolated by Mr. Snelling and others from natural gasoline by volatilizing it and then condensing at different temperatures, regulated by a steam-coil. One of these products is nearly identical with ordinary gasoline and may be used for the same purposes, while another is a mixture of gases that is an ideal illuminant and may be stored in liquid form under pressure. To quote again:

"Tests made with great care have shown that it is possible to produce from natural gas, by a combination of the methods of stage compression and rectification, not only gasoline of the most excellent quality, and equal in every respect to the best grades of refinery product, but, in addition, to recover all of the ethane, propane, and butane, as a liquid gas, in such a form as to make it a convenient, safe, clean, and cheap method of lighting isolated dwellings, such as country homes, seaside resorts, light-houses, light-buoys, etc.

"For many years the waste of natural gas in the United States has reached enormous proportions, the equivalent in heating-power of many millions of tons of coal.

"This waste no longer seems necessary, since it is those very gases from oil-wells which have up to now been the most difficult to utilize in pipe-lines, etc., that are best adapted to the production of liquid gas and gasoline by the new methods.

"The new process produces from this waste material a product which gives to the country-home all of the conveniences of gas for lighting and cooking which have been up to now available in general only to the city."



LIGHTING-PLANT FOR A COUNTRY HOUSE.

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WORKERS OPPOSING SAFETY-DEVICES

IT SEEMS INCREDIBLE that workers should thwart the efforts to save their lives by opposing the installation of safety-devices in factories and mines, but that is the assertion made in an article on "Inspection for Safety," contributed to *Human Engineering* (Cleveland, April-June) by William W. Doolittle, safety inspector of the National Metal Trades Association. He tells us, in fact, that the principal obstacle to these life-saving innovations comes, not from the employers, but from the workmen—the very persons these devices are intended to benefit. The association represented by the writer of this article, besides appointing him to inspect and report upon the factories under its jurisdiction, appropriates yearly a considerable sum to promote better methods of industrial education, and, in particular, a knowledge of the best methods of preventing industrial accidents. Writes Mr. Doolittle:

"The work of the safety inspector deals with dangerous conditions in workshops and factories, and with their causes and remedies, or means of bettering these conditions. Accidents are costly to the manufacturer, not only in the amount of money paid to the injured employees, but also in the loss of time and the lessening of the output. Therefore, aside from the humane view of the case, there is another consideration, namely, that of expense.

"It may be stated at the start that every known industry has connected with it a certain element of risk, and that, altho this risk is comparative and varies with the industry, in no case so far as known is it entirely absent. That many persons are injured each day in industrial accidents is a fact so patent that it is not necessary for us to prove it at this time. We may observe, however, that it is a matter which makes but little impression upon the mind of the average individual, and aside from a morbid curiosity which attracts the crowd for a brief time, comparatively little interest is taken in accidents by the general public. Yet it is a matter that is vitally important to manufacturers, operatives, and society at large.

"As an example of this indifference and apathy on the part of the public, we may note that when a man is seriously injured or killed in a shop, only for a short period during which the minds of his associates are filled with horror, and only within the radius of the influence of the accident where it is discust, is it thought of seriously by others. Then other matters take up the attention, and the accident is forgotten.

"Occasionally some great casualty occurs—a mine explosion, a railroad accident, a theater fire, or a school-building holocaust—which remains before the public for a longer period, and which often results in measures being taken to prevent its repetition. Examples of these preventive measures are the inspection of mines, railway safeguards, asbestos curtains for theaters, lighted exits, and doors opening outward.

"Generally, tho not always, an accident in an industrial plant is followed by preventive measures. In many other cases, dangerous places would be safeguarded if it were known to the management just what steps it was most expedient to take, and it is for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the manufacturer this practical knowledge of safeguarding that the safety work of the National Metal Trades Association is undertaken.

"The safety systems of to-day—and we have some splendid examples—are not the work of any one person either in their conception or execution. Rather are they evolved, the results of observation of many industrial accidents in a great number of places and under various conditions by a great many intelligent persons, and for their successful administration dependent upon the cooperation of all concerned.

"Primarily it is the duty of the factory management to make safety rules, and to instal safety-devices. This is a duty imposed by the regulations of society, and recognized by all humane employers. Right here, let us remark that most employers are humane, and wish to protect their employees."

After enumerating some results of his year's inspection, and making certain recommendations for the safer operations of plants that he has investigated during that time, Inspector Doolittle says that while safety-devices have proved effective in preventing injuries,

"It must be remembered that their value depends upon their constant use, that they are a part of a safety system, and not a substitute for one. The amount of attention given to safety work by the management plus the cooperation received from the workmen, will always be the measure of its success. Nothing takes the place of constant warning. The frequent repetition of the obvious is necessary, not for the sake of repetition, but to fix it in the mind of the workman, and will always be an important factor in safety work. It is best, wherever the size of the plant permits it, to have some person or persons devote all of their time to safety work, and no plant is so small that some one should not devote part of his time to accident prevention. Methods will need to be varied according to the industry and the particular environment of the business. What is suited to one case may not be applicable to another. It is necessary to study each case, and find for it the appropriate remedy. In some places warning signs are effective. One large concern directs the attention of the men toward the possibility of accident by giving to each man at the time he enters its employ a button on which are inscribed the words, 'To Avoid Injury Get the Safety Habit.'"

THE COLOR OF YOLKS OF EGGS

IS THERE ANY connection between the color of an egg-yolk and its nutritive qualities? The general popular impression is that the darker yolks are the richer, but there seems to be no exact experimental evidence either for or against this view. Two recent opinions are quoted by the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 4). Says this paper:

"Every one has noticed how the coloration of the yolks varies from one egg to another, shading from very pale yellow to reddish orange. The literature treating of hen's eggs is very large, yet few writers have been attracted by this question of coloration. Noticing, several years ago, that the observed differences of color are without any effect on the intrinsic qualities of the yolk, which remains equally nutritive and equally valuable in reproduction, Morris attributed the initial cause of the color to the nature of the food.

"Starting with the fact that it is paler in winter and with hens living in unscientific quarters, he inferred from this that the more intense coloration of the yolks of eggs laid by hens living at liberty was due to the coloring-matter of the green plants, and of the insects that these fowls eat in large quantities. After complex chemical transformations these pigments from the foodstuffs reach the ovary, whose fatty cells fix it, owing to a special affinity. . . . Consequently hens should be placed in better conditions of life, by giving them spacious grassy runways, and during the winter supplying them, in the absence of fresh food, with grain, salad, cabbage, beets, and carrots, crusht or finely chopped."

This advice seems to be good, says the reviewer, but why make an effort to give the eggs colored yolks if, as asserted, these are no more nutritious than the pale ones? The general impression, he says, certainly is that the yellower yolks are better, and this has been neither disproved nor proved. He goes on:

"Apropos of this question of coloration *L'Acclimatation* (Feb. 11) tells us that, after repeated complaints from their customers, certain associations of English breeders have drawn the attention of producers to the desirability of obtaining yolks of a higher color, and hence more nutritive, by placing the hens in proper conditions of hygiene and nutrition, and by giving them water having iron in solution, twice a week. This thesis, which is very different, as may be seen, from that of Mr. Morris, attributes to the coloration of the yolks an influence on their nutritive power, and recognizes as its cause their content in iron.

"Neither of these two opinions is based on precise experiments, but both lead, fortunately, to the same practical measures. Giving healthful and abundant food to hens, and placing them in sanitary surroundings, will assure them the strength necessary to good layers; consequently, the egg, which is nothing else but the totality of the alimentary reserves placed at the disposal of the chick during its embryonic life, should logically be more nutritive."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest

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HOT-AIR TREATMENT FOR DIPHTHERIA

THE DEADLINESS of diphtheria, the suddenness of its attack and the swiftness of its progress, often to a fatal termination, give weight to some recent experiments in Lyons, France, looking toward the treatment of the disease by hot air. More than one recent foreign journal contains some account of Rendu's investigations, a description of which we translate below from the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse* (Lausanne, May, 1912). The Loeffler bacillus, which is the active agent of diphtheria, is peculiarly susceptible to heat, being killed by an exposure of one minute to a heat of 80° C. (176° F.)—in contrast to the tuberculosis bacillus, which resists dry heat of 100° C. (212° F.) for two or three hours. Furthermore, the diphtheria germ is easy to reach, since it remains at the point of attack, that is, on the surface of the false membrane whose growth it incites in the throat. We read:

"The bacillus develops only at the top of the respiratory passage, where it finds favorable conditions of growth—a current of air, a temperature (which it prefers) of 35°–37° C., and darkness, which increases its virulence. It clings to the surface of the membrane, where it can easily be reached. But can the throat support a temperature of 80° C. unharmed? Rendu's conclusion is affirmative. He found that the bacillus was killed at a higher or lower degree, according to time of exposure, as shown in the following table:

50° C.	15 minutes' exposure required
60° C.	10 " " "
70° C.	2 " " "
80° C.	1 minute's " "

"Experimenting first on himself and then on others, Rendu proved that many subjects can be exposed for 10 minutes to air at 100° C. with no more injury to the mucous membrane than to the skin. Rendu first tried inhalation on himself, finding 100° C. for 2 minutes perfectly supportable. Sixty degrees C. could be well supported for half an hour or more. The method has been tried on various patients—a five-minute exposure at 80° C. meeting with full success."

The treatment is not intended to take the place of that with the antitoxin serum, but rather to supplement it. The serum attacks the toxin only, which it neutralizes, without, however, destroying the bacillus, which is therefore not prevented from continuing to proliferate. Hence the hot-air treatment may be regarded as a valuable auxiliary to the serum.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL PURE WATER HARM THE TEETH?

ATTENTION was directed, some time ago, to the claims of an investigator who averred that chemically pure water was poisonous, owing to its great solvent powers, which ordinary drinking-water does not possess because it already contains numerous dissolved salts. This claim was not taken seriously by physiologists, but it has now in substance been repeated, so far at least as the effect of pure water on the teeth is concerned, by a German dentist named Roese, in an investigation of the relation between decay of the teeth and the mineral content of drinking-water. The teeth of no less than 87,617 schoolchildren were examined in 146 places, comparative analyses of the local water-supply being made at the same time. According to the *Revue d'hygiène*, which gives a résumé of Roese's results, the teeth are sensitive to small variations in the amount of lime in the water. It says:

"The dental tissues are normally rich in lime, but if the calcium salts provided by the drinking-water are insufficient in quantity, these tissues are subject to modifications of their chemical composition.

"If the percentage of lime is diminished, they no longer have the same resistance to the microbes which determine decay. If the decalcification imperiled only the teeth it would not be so bad. But the whole organism is endangered; decalcification is one of the conditions most favorable to the development of tuberculosis."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris, April 26), from whose report we quote, has some further disquieting remarks to make. In our desire to avoid the Scylla of the typhoid bacillus we may, it thinks, encounter the charybdis of decalcification, tuberculosis, and dental caries. The habitual use of water sterilized by boiling is declared dangerous. "The boiled water is decalcified, as shown by the vessels in which it has been boiled." Obviously, for the same reasons, the waters of limestone regions are preferable to those where the soil is granitic. On the other hand, it has been asserted that too great a proportion of lime tends to early hardening of the arteries and stiffening of the joints. Evidently we need just enough lime to save our teeth, and not enough to stiffen our knees and elbows—but the German investigator does not tell us what is this golden mean.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SCIENTIFIC DIVINING-ROD

AN INGENIOUS APPLICATION of the little instrument known as a "phonendoscope," which is merely an improved and very sensitive stethoscope, for locating underground streams of water, is described in *Himmel und Erde* (Berlin). The device, which has been patented by Messrs. E. Bazzi and A. Bianchi, consists of a hollow disk-like piece of metal pierced with two perforations in which are inserted rubber tubes ending in ordinary ear-pieces, and covered with a thin, tightly fitting sheet of hard rubber. This rubber disk is constantly prest outward by a spiral spring inside the metal disk. The apparatus, which is somewhat similar to the sounding-box of a gramophone, is intended, like the ordinary stethoscope, to collect and intensify the sounds within the human body, so that any variation from the normal may be apparent to a physician, and aid him in the diagnosis of disease.

It occurred to a German scientist, K. R. Koch, that this device might render valuable aid to persons desirous of sinking wells by so intensifying the murmurs of subterranean streams as to render them audible. On a previous occasion he had happened to be present at the time a well was being dug at a spot where the underground source tapped had sufficient volume and movement to be faintly audible to the unassisted ear, and it was this circumstance which suggested the idea of trying to locate more distant or less noisy currents by the phonendoscope.

His experiments were eminently successful. Placing the instrument on the ground, at about ten yards' distance from a spring, a faint murmur of running water was heard, and this sound grew stronger or weaker as the phonendoscope was moved in various directions, the conclusion being unavoidable that the sound was loudest when it was directly above the underground current supplying the spring. Tests were then made on an isolated peak where it was extremely improbable that water would be found. As expected, no sound was heard.

Lastly, the crucial experiment was made of seeking to locate by this means a subterranean current in the neighborhood of a new house whose owners wished to avoid the expense and delay of sinking trial well-shafts. The phonendoscope quickly revealed the presence of water, and the most favorable spot for digging. "A shaft was sunk and a layer of moist earth was encountered 15 feet below the surface, while at a depth of 32 feet the current was found in a bed of gravel."

Another use that suggests itself is in mines, where it is frequently of importance to know the presence and trend of watercourses before cutting across them. Possibly, too, it may be found useful in detecting the dull rumblings due to imprisoned gases in the vicinity of volcanoes, thus giving warning of impending eruptions.—*Translation and adaptation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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LETTERS AND ART

SHAKESPEARE'S DAY REVIVED BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN

FROM being the wife of one of England's foremost titled politicians, a beauty and wit of the Prince of Wales's set, and editor of *The Anglo-Saxon Review*, Mrs. Cornwallis-West, formerly Lady Randolph Churchill, is now figuring as a highly successful impresario. Not even the resourceful Oscar Hammerstein could likely outmatch her in the remarkable Elizabethan exhibition she has organized and set going at Earl's Court, near London, where the life of the London of Shakespeare is reproduced with all the verisimilitude possible to modern ingenuity. If the ladies of England's fashionable set are inclined to look with any envy on Mrs. Cornwallis-West's energetic achievements, they are said to sigh and account for her by mentioning her American parentage. What she does is as well done as the most efficient of American men could do. "There is nothing amateurish about Mrs. West's management of this great exhibition," says a writer in the London *Daily Express*. "Her staff are experts, but she directs." It was rumored earlier that she might bring the entire show to this country to be set up here somewhere after the run in Earl's Court, for America has as enthusiastic students of Shakespeare as has England; but it appears that Germany will see it first, for a plan to transfer the exhibition there has just been published. Such features as the Globe Theater and the *Revenge* were originated by the director; and in response to the popular demand she has arranged for sixpenny popular dances which are said to "combine the staid joys of Elizabethan morris-dances with the wilder thrills of the twentieth-century turkey trot." We read more:

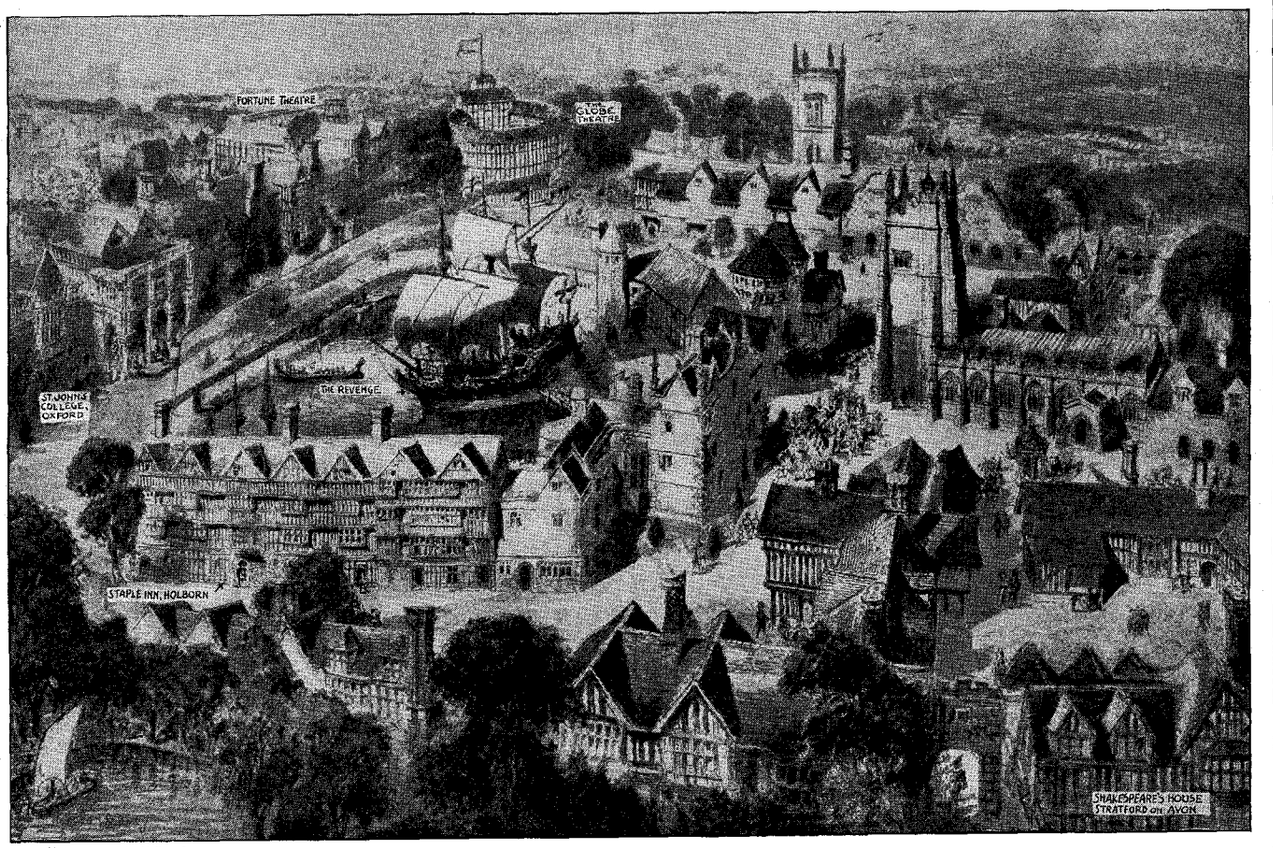
"How tireless she is may be gathered from the fact that she is at Earl's Court every morning at eleven o'clock, and that she stays there till late in the evening. She has a charming Tudor house in the grounds, and, for the moment, Earl's Court is her home.

"As one talked with her, and realized the enthusiasm with which she has approached her work, and the complete grasp that she has of all its details, one began to understand how very much Winston Churchill is the son of his mother. He may have inherited his political genius from his father, but he certainly owes to his American mother the superb energy and thoroughness with which he astounded the Board of Trade, appalled the Home Office, and is delighting the best elements at the Admiralty.

"It was almost bewildering to learn from Mrs. West the amount and variety of her interests. For the Empress Hall she is arranging fashionable balls as well as democratic hops, for Mrs. West is catering for Mayfair equally with Clapham and Camden Town. On its floor, too, is to take place the great tournament, which, in its splendor and completeness, is to be the most wondrous thing that has ever been done, and which is already certain to be something of a triumph. Mrs. West is not yet ready to disclose all her tournament plans. Knights and fair ladies—all of them well-known society figures—will be seen, sixteenth-century garbed, tilting on horseback, while the galleries will be filled with properly costumed spectators.

"The Queen of Beauty will sit on her throne watching the jousts, and the tourney promises to be one of the events of the season.

"Dances and tournaments and the Empress Hall do not



From "The Graphic," London.

AS SHAKESPEARE SAW THE ENGLAND OF HIS TIME.

Reproduced by Mrs. Cornwallis-West to benefit the Shakespeare Memorial Fund. Practically every house is modeled after some famous sixteenth-century building, copied to its minutest detail. Here may be seen the Globe and Fortune theaters, Shakespeare's house, Staple Inn, Drake's ship, the *Revenge*, and many other historical edifices. Queen Elizabeth dines in state daily in the Banqueting Hall.

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monopolize Mrs. West's attention. There is the Globe Theater to be considered, and here, among the 'coming events' is an amateur performance of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' with Lady Lytton as *Titania*.

"There is not a detail of the show that escapes her notice. The signs outside the Tudor shops are a particular hobby of hers, and it must be a matter of some regret to her that it is impossible to reproduce Elizabethan shooting-galleries and Tudor switchbacks."

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MRS. CORNWALLIS-WEST.

"Her chin is very strong, and she has the cool 'nothing-will-flutter-me' aspect of the born organizer. . . . She herself is the committee."

The writer of this article calls Mrs. West "an admirable example of the idle rich," and goes on to show how:

"Earl's Court was practically derelict. She has revivified it, and, incidentally, is not only giving London a distinctive pleasure-ground, but is finding employment for hundreds of workers. All this is done, not for profit or for popularity (Mrs. West's position is far too assured and distinguished for that), but from interest in a fine scheme, and also from the pure love of getting about and doing things.

"Mrs. West is the friend of queens and empresses. She has been on intimate terms with most of the famous men and women of her generation. Her reminiscences are a sort of inside history of our own times. And she is spending her days walking about Earl's Court Exhibition concerned with pleasure-planning and the proper observance of trifles.

"It is all very wonderful, and, in a way, very inspiring.

"How this masterful lady succeeds in looking after everything, in approaching just the right people, and in carrying through all her thousand-and-one plans, is a little difficult to understand. But her chin is very strong, and she has the cool 'nothing-will-flutter-me' aspect of the born organizer. Moreover, no time is wasted in unnecessary discussions and chatter.

"She herself is the committee, assisted by subcommittees.

"Mrs. West is not the least anxious to talk about her work. She is just keen to make the thing a memorable success, and success without work is impossible—and there is no more to be said."

WHAT NEW YORK SPENDS AT THE THEATER

IF PARIS spent a little less than $12,000,000 on its amusements last year, as we showed two weeks ago from our consular reports, that seems small beside New York's $50,000,000. This figure is the estimate placed by the New York *Tribune*, explaining that it includes "the income not only of the homes of the drama, but of the opera, concerts, vaudeville, and moving pictures." New York is called "the most theater-hungry city in the world"; but one reason given for this avidity is that little else is provided for the pleasure-seeker. New York has not the café-life of Paris, nor the cheap driving-fares of European cities, nor yet the "little trips on small boats that go up and down the rivers." "That seems to be the real explanation for the race to the glittering lights of Theater Alley—there is nowhere else to go." The large amount which is alleged to be spent in amusement lacks the authoritative statement of the Paris report, for there the 10 per cent. of gross receipts collected by the state for the benefit of the poor gives the figures the validity of a Government report. The *Tribune* writer tries to match this authenticity by giving verification for most of his statements. It is perhaps startling to learn that New York has ninety theaters of all classes, and about seven hundred cinematograph show-places. "If such places of amusement as the parks and shows on Coney Island, and similar resorts at the other beaches, etc., were counted in here, as they are in Paris, there would be no such limit as $50,000,000. But they are omitted because they are practically incalculable." What we read is this:

"In considering the incomes of the playhouses in New York the Hippodrome tops the list with its $1,500,000 intake during the forty weeks of its 1911–12 season. This is said to be the record even for that highly popular institution.

"The small type of first-class producing theaters, the admirably designed and, for the most part, choicely decorated little playhouses for which New York has become famous, have averaged an income of between $8,000 and $10,000 a week. The little Comedy Theater, with its popular play, 'Bunty Pulls the Strings,' has averaged about $11,000 a week, altho it is one of the smallest theaters in the city.

"The Century Theater, with the 'Garden of Allah,' has tipped the half-million mark. The wide-spread interest in Mr. Hichens's book, and in the fervid spirit of romance which permeates it, drew curious theater-goers from over the whole country to revel in the greater realism of the stage.

"Another big playhouse which has been a money-maker is the Winter Garden, which during the past forty weeks has gone considerably over the half-million point. The elasticity of the program at this theater of varieties, with the general spirit of impromptu and the constant innovations introduced, has made it a place to drop in upon now and then. This custom is a highly profitable one for the box-office, for it is quite as good as an increase in the population.

"Other notable figues in the dramatic field are those which represent the Weber and Fields jubilee receipts for their twelve weeks or so of activity at the Broadway. The seat sales for that gala run alone amounted to $300,000."

Music, whatever its devotees may think of the forced association, is usually classed as an "amusement." The opera last year, in its one house, brought in from the public between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. Upon which figures *The Tribune* makes a few interesting comments:

"What answer do these figures make to the accusation that people attend the opera only because it is 'the thing'? It certainly is not 'the thing' to sit in the family circle or the balcony, or to stand downstairs behind the parquet. Yet a large proportion of the revenue of the Opera House comes from the occupants of the sky seats and from the dense packs of standees. Another point for the music-lovers is that, whereas no one claims that it is fashionable to go to concerts, there was $8,000,000 spent on that form of pleasure during its comparatively short season.

"Lighter forms of musical entertainment are undeniably popular, and every sort of good musical play, ranging from light opera to the musical variété, finds continued and enormous favor. This spring 'Robin Hood,' the Gilbert and Sullivan revivals, 'Rose Maid,' as well as the latest type of musical comedy such as 'The Winsome Widow,' at Ziegfield's Moulin Rouge, and 'Over the River,' have kept full house, and those that are still open are defying the summer-time heat to lessen their attendance by a single ticket."

One verification of the intakes must be found in the salaries paid to actors, and the dividends received by playwrights. For example:

"Harry Lauder made such a tremendous financial success for his managers last season that he has announced in England that during his tour here next season he will receive $5,000 a week salary.

"Maude Adams is said to have a guaranteed salary of $1,000 a week for forty weeks in the year, and besides this a share in the profits of whatever play she is appearing in. This share in

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'What Every Woman Knows,' brought her $201,490 a year ago. . . . . .

"As for the playwrights, several of them are becoming millionaires through the success of their recent plays. George Broadhurst's 'Bought and Paid For' has made a net profit of over $100,000 so far, and that is only a tithe of what it will make before it goes into stock, and even then will continue to earn large sums for its successful author. Harry B. Smith has become a millionaire through writing librettos for musical plays, while the playwrights of the underworld, Paul Armstrong and Wilson Mizner and George M. Cohan, the brilliant young playwright of 'Broadway,' have realized that the man of the hour has plenty of money to spend on what he likes.

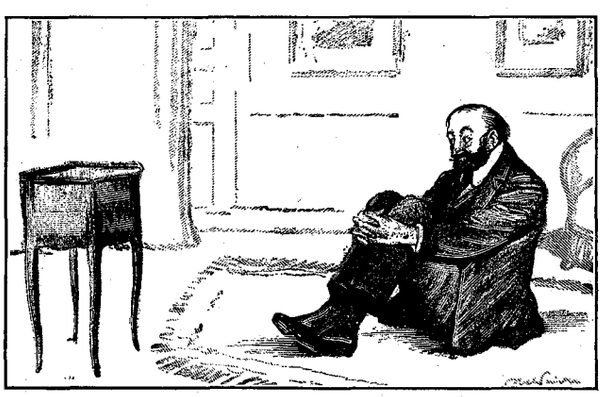
"The amount of money that rolls in through the ticket-windows of vaudeville-houses is hard to estimate. But the fact that higher salaries are paid in the varieties than on the legitimate stage, high as that is, shows how the wind blows, as does the fact that Percy G. Williams considered his six vaudeville theaters in New York worth $5,000,000, and that he was actually paid this sum by B. F. Keith for the possession of them.

"That 'all the world's a stage' was never so true as it is of New York in the present day. The community may be divided into many classes, but the easiest way is to divide it into just two, players and audience."

FRENZIED ART-FINANCE

THE FIRST REPORTS of the Doucet sale in Paris, where bidding for eighteenth-century masterpieces reached a frenzied pitch, came to us in a somewhat doubtful form. The American press were not altogether well served by their foreign representatives and in respect to the most sensational of the sales—the pastel by Quentin La Tour—we quoted one report of $120,000 as against the other of $7,000. The foreign press, arriving later, confirm the report of the larger figure. To this sum is to be added the 10 per cent. commission, bringing the cost to the ultimate purchaser, Baron Henri de Rothschild, up to $132,000. Paris was as dazed as the rest of the art world. A writer in the Paris *Éclair* says "the bidding was as sensational as a prize-fight," and declares that "the most interesting feature of a picture that fetches close upon a million francs is the man who buys it." His name even "eclipses that of the painter." Mr. Nozière writes skeptically in the Paris *Temps* that he can not bring himself to believe "that there are in this twentieth century so many people who love painting and statuary so passionately," and he regrets that the millions spent for ancient art were not expended for modern art. Modern art, however, will have the proceeds of this sale, for Mr. Doucet is merely selling the old to buy the new, says the Paris *Figaro*. So the Doucet sale will benefit living genius after all. Mr. Doucet declares "his sympathy for the art of to-day in its most rugged forms," and asserts that contemporary art is no way inferior to the art of the past. Therefore his purpose is the formation of a new collection of masterpieces. Says the writer in *Le Figaro:*

"In testimony of this new intention he has acquired a picture of first importance, 'The Grand Canal,' by Claude Monet, in the exhibition which the houses of Bernheim-Jeune and Durand-Ruel have organized in the Bernheim-Jeune gallery."



THE HEROIC ANTIQUARIAN.
"And while I merely look at it, it rises in value!"
—Abel Faivre in *Le Figaro.*

In the London *Morning Post* appears this paragraph:

"£26,400 is an extraordinary price at auction for a picture, particularly for a pastel, even tho it is by the greatest of all practitioners in the medium. The previous highest price for a pastel that can be recalled at the moment was the £3,200 paid in Paris for John Russell's portrait of 'Mrs. Elizabeth Currie,' which realized £1,627 10s. in England a few years earlier. The highest auction price in England for a picture is the Raeburn record of £23,415, paid for the portrait of 'Mrs. Robertson Williamson'; the French maximum was reached in the £25,000 given for Murillo's 'Immaculate Conception,' now in the Louvre; and the highest sum ever realized in public for a painting was the £27,400 obtained in America for an 'Old Lady,' by Franz Hals, in the Yerkes sale."

THE TRUTH ABOUT EDWARD VII

SIR SIDNEY LEE is beginning to find out some of the penalties of challenging the divinity that doth hedge a king. He has included a biographical sketch of Edward VII. in his latest supplement to the Dictionary of National Biography, and because he has aimed to tell the truth his work has been called in some quarters "a serious blunder, an act of gaucherie and tactlessness which most thinking men will deplore." This view in the London *Daily Telegraph* is said to represent Tory opinion and voice some of the chagrin felt by the court circle over Sir Sidney's frank handling of the late monarch's life. *The Daily News* is not, however, of this opinion. "The doctrine of the divinity of kings is no more," it says, "but in its place there has grown up a tendency to treat monarchs as plaster saints or Admirable Crichtons. Few men have suffered more from this pernicious tendency than the late King." *The Daily News* further declares that "in his biography Sir Sidney Lee gives us for the first time a real picture of the man as he was." The King is thought to gain by this frankness—"certainly he gains by the revelation of the parental tyranny under which nearly his whole life was lived." It is the section that deals with the young Prince's education that elicits most interest. *The Daily News* is almost tearful over the account, saying:

"Never were such pains taken to make a saint and a scholar of a rather ordinary, pleasure-loving boy. Prince Albert was a good man and a kind father, but his ideas of boys and of education were hopeless, and Baron Stockmar and the learned bishops and archbishops he called in to advise him seem to have been no better. The result was a childhood that must have been like a prison to a healthy child. He was surrounded by 'influences' and ponderous and learned souls. He received long, written exhortations from his father and mother on the minutest matters of conduct. He was watched day and night, haunted with guardians and tutors, was not allowed to read novels—not even Sir Walter—and generally must have been the unhappiest little boy in the Three Kingdoms. He did not play, for he had no playfellows. Sir Sidney gives us the reason:

" 'The gravest defect in Prince Albert's deliberate scheme of education was the practical isolation which it imposed on the Prince from boys of his own age. Prince Albert to a greater extent than the Queen held that members of the royal family, and especially the heir-apparent, should keep aloof from their subjects, and deprecated intercourse save in ceremonial fashion. He had a nervous fear of the contaminating influence of boys less carefully trained than his own sons.'

"Poor child! At last the protests of some people with a touch of humanity in them broke down this cruel regimen, and a few boys, 'whose parents were of high character and good position,' were finally allowed to come and play with him at Buckingham Palace. In this manner he was preserved from 'contamination.' The boy took his revenge in a very wholesome way. He declined to be a miracle of learning.

" 'But, to his father's disappointment, it was early apparent

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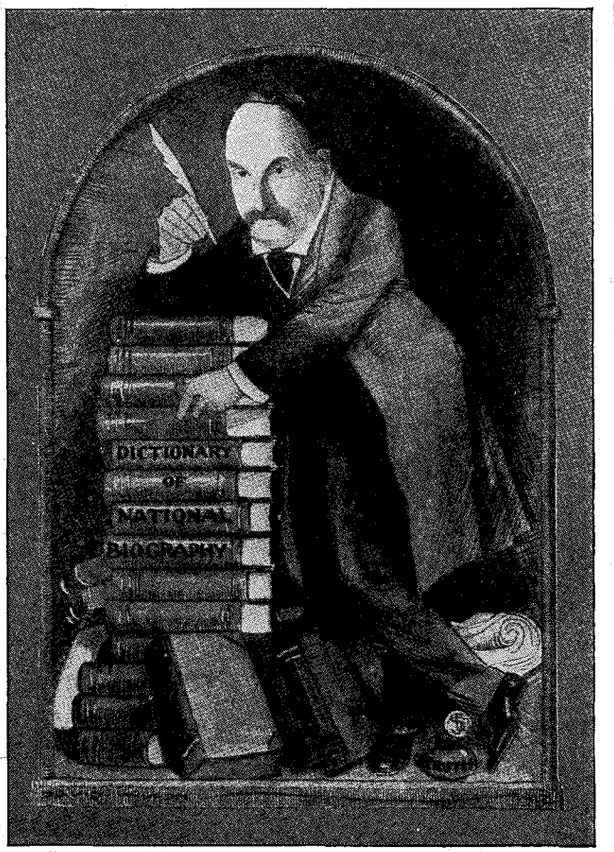
that the Prince was not studious, that books bored him, and that, apart from progress in speaking French and German, he was slow to learn. It was difficult to interest him in his lessons.'"

What was begun in childhood seems to have been continued practically up to the time King Edward came to the throne. As the London *Evening Standard* summarizes it:

"Till the day of her death Queen Victoria seemed to regard the son who was to succeed her as a child unfit to be trusted with great matters. The secrets of state which she had shared with her husband were withheld from him. Sir Sidney Lee gives instances of a lack of confidence in his capacity—perhaps we should rather say of an unwillingness to recognize his claims—which roused natural resentment in the Prince's bosom. To imagine his feelings is not very difficult. He was not only a man but a man of the world. He had traveled extensively. He had talked with the greatest and shrewdest politicians of the time. He loved few things better than discussion of foreign affairs with foreigners skilled in those affairs. Only at home, where he might have expected most sympathy, did he meet the closed mouth, the absence of confidence, distrust of his prudence.

"Moreover, he was not allowed to interest himself seriously in serious matters. The public, which loved him, vaguely realized that he was a prince in harness who was not even allowed to pull his strength. A few years before he came to the throne he suffered the humiliation of reading a journalistic appeal that the Prince of Wales should be employed. A humiliation it must have been, tho it was understood to have been written with his consent. Mr. Stead was the author of this strange article, and championed the Prince's right to work as ardently as he championed every cause he undertook. But the Prince became the King with small knowledge of public affairs. Once or twice he had had his opportunity and risen to it, but a seat on a housing commission, for example, does not take the heir to a throne very far on the road to understanding of state affairs."



From "The Graphic," London.

KING EDWARD'S BIOGRAPHER.

Sir Sidney Lee "rightly explodes romantic stories, which ought never to have gained currency among a sensible constitutional people, of King Edward's superhuman exploits."

The other outstanding aspect of Sir Sidney's biography is the quietus he puts upon the popular report that King Edward was an accomplished diplomat, who worked effectively for the peace of Europe. We quote the paragraph which contains this statement:

"He acknowledged the obligation that lay on rulers and statesmen of preserving European peace; and he wished England, subject to a fit recognition of her rights, to stand well with the world. At the same time his constitutional position and his personal training disqualified him from exerting substantive influence on the foreign policy which his ministers alone could control. He repeatedly gave abroad graceful expression of general approval of his ministers' aims, and his benevolent assurances fostered a friendly atmosphere, but always without prejudice to his ministers' responsibilities. He can not be credited with broad diplomatic views, or aptitude for technical negotiation. While he loved conversation with foreign statesmen, his interest in foreign lands ranged far beyond politics. In the intimacies of private intercourse he may have at times advanced a personal opinion on a diplomatic theme which lacked official sanction. But to his unguarded utterances no real weight attached in official circles either at home or abroad. The foreign press and public often made during his reign the error of assuming that in his frequent interviews with foreign rulers and statesmen he was personally working out a diplomatic policy of his own devising. Foreign statesmen and rulers knew that no subtler aim really underlay his movements than a wish for friendly social intercourse with them and the enjoyment of life under foreign skies, quite unencumbered by the burden of diplomatic anxieties."

The London *Spectator* takes a decided view of the value of this part of the new biography, and exhibits a patriotic pride in thinking that no other country would display "what may almost be called a passion for candor." It adds:

"Nothing is ever lost by telling the truth, so long as it is told without malice. Certainly King Edward's memory will not suffer thereby in the long run, tho Sir Sidney Lee's narrative may seem at first sight to be something of a severe corrective. It rightly explodes romantic stories, which ought never to have gained currency among a sensible constitutional people, of King Edward's superhuman exploits as an original and independent diplomatist."

CLASSICS JUDGED BY HIGH-SCHOOL SCHOLARS—Eight thousand high-school students of Illinois recently exprest their "real feeling about the books that they had had to read in the College Entrance Requirements in English." The New York *Evening Post* gives these results:

"At the top of the forty-one classics considered stands 'A Tale of Two Cities,' with the proud percentage of eighty-nine. Next comes 'The Last of the Mohicans,' with a percentage of eighty-seven. These are followed by 'Ivanhoe,' 'Hamlet,' 'Enoch Arden,' 'Silas Marner,' 'Macbeth,' and 'The Lady of the Lake.' Tied for thirty-seventh place are 'The Deserted Village' and 'The Ancient Mariner,' but they are prest by 'Sesame and Lilies' and Carlyle's 'Essay on Burns,' while Emerson's 'Essays' lags at the very end with a mark of forty-eight. In between come 'Treasure Island' and 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 'Paradise Lost' and 'Cranford,' Poe, Burns, Chaucer. These statistics make their collector moralize. Surely, he sighs, the record in the case of 'The Ancient Mariner' is 'a little pathetic when we consider for how many years, and with what enthusiasm, we have been compelling practically all our high-school students to spend weeks on this book.'"

But the test fails as a literary gage, according to this journal:

"Before we are entitled to say what books high-school students approve and what they disapprove, we are bound to give them the right of initiative. Who knows how far down the list 'A Tale of Two Cities' would be found if it were forced to compete with Jack London and Kipling? . . . Let another contest be held, in which 10 per cent. of the pupils of any high school shall have the power to name a book for entry in the race. Then let all the selections be voted on. Only by permitting this range of candidacy can we be sure of the judgment of the pupil upon the work of his elders in their laborious compilation of the list of books for his investigation, and, haply, for his delectation."

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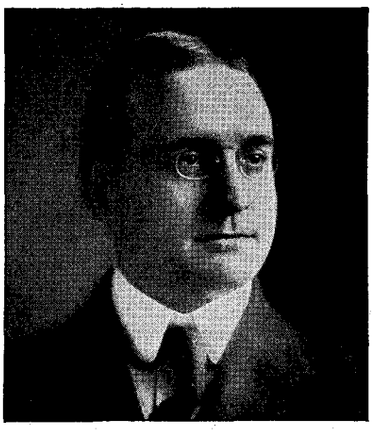
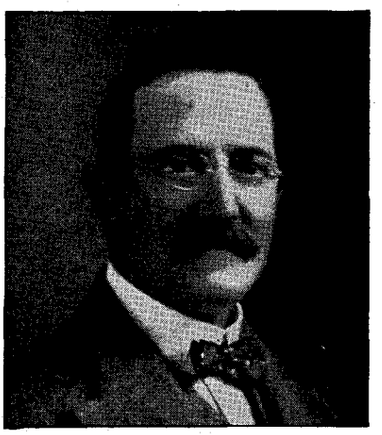
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



WILLIAM A. MAGEE,
Mayor.



A. LEO WEIL.
President of the Voters' League.

H. W. D. ENGLISH,
Vice-President, Voters' League.

LEADING FIGURES IN PITTSBURG'S BATTLE WITH VICE.

PITTSBURG'S MORAL CRUSADE

IN THE PRESENT wide-spread war on immorality, Pittsburg exhibits both a warning and an example. It has a Voters' League that exposed a shocking condition of protected vice. As in many communities in this country municipal authorities were found to be the protectors and the beneficiaries of these conditions; but, so far, Pittsburg has gained even added notoriety, it is asserted, from the fact that there "seem to have been the concerted efforts of all the daily newspapers to keep a knowledge of the facts from the public." As the Pittsburg story unrolls itself, in the version given by Mr. William T. Ellis in *The Continent* (Chicago), the upper hand has finally been secured by the men of the churches in gaining remedial action by the officials, and proving to the press that there is a higher power in the community to which it must yield. The facts upon which this citizens' uprising were based were gathered by a staff of special detectives. Mr. Ellis summarizes:

"They specified, in fifteen counts, in arraignment of the director of the department of public safety, that since the coming in of the present administration evil resorts of all classes had been allowed to increase and spread all over the city. The extent of the social evil in residential sections had caused results of frightful nature among men, women, and children. The vicinities of settlements, schools, and churches were not spared from open evil resorts. The growth of bestial and perverted practises and their public exhibitions had been permitted with most demoralizing consequences. Vice was shown to be responsible for a mingling of the races in a way odious to the sentiment of our time. Liquor was alleged to be sold in unauthorized places, the police permitting or preventing this as suited purposes of graft. Gambling flourished openly. The right to sell various privileges to illegal resorts were believed to be trafficked in by the officers of the department. Violators of law with political influence, it was declared, were protected and definite payment of graft for the permitted pursuit of vice was alleged; the underworld was used for political purposes.

"This arraignment of the department of public safety was followed by similar but less heinous charges against the department of public health and public works, these latter being chiefly inefficiency and the misuse of the offices under their control for political purposes."

The Voters' League, which attacked these conditions, is "a compact body of good citizens with a noble and dauntless Jew, A. Leo Weil, at its head," and among its membership "Hebrews, Protestants, and Roman Catholics have stood together." It already has an honorable record, as the following shows:

"It was the agency which exposed the conditions of graft in the municipal government a year and a half ago, a scandal that commanded a nation-wide attention. The alliance of bipartizan 'big business' and a municipal political organization was proved to the hilt. One hundred and ten councilmen were indicted; fifty confest; some were sent to the penitentiary, and some to jail. Bankers, too, were convicted and imprisoned. The outcome of this civic upheaval was a new charter and a small council composed of nine men, who, Pittsburg leaders say, make the best council in the country. The charter empowers them to sit as a jury in the trial of any public official."

How the body worked in the present case is told in Mr. Ellis' story:

"When charges were first made against his [Mayor Magee's] director of public safety, John M. Morin, a man of his own stripe, he disregarded them and jammed through the latter's nomination as Congressman at large. Business men also asked for the discharge of Morin, but they were no more successful than the Voters' League. The burden of proof, when graft charges were made, was shifted to the Voters' League. It undertook to prove them.

"During the week of May 19 the league attempted to make public its charges, filing them with the city council. These charges were strong and specific, and it was expected that they would shake the city to its center. To the amazement of the reformers, not a paper in the city published a line of the charges, or even of the news that they had been filed.

"Here was an unexpected barrier, and one that at first sight seemed insuperable. The hope of the Voters' League lay in an exprest public sentiment. The usual means of stirring the public was through the press. If the newspapers refused to print the charges made upon responsible authority, or to make public the existence of the charge, or of a moral crisis in the city's life, the whole thing might prove abortive. Only the good people of the city could cure its political and social evils, and it was essential that they be informed."

The vice-president of the Voters' League, Mr. H. W. D. English, had found in the reports of the social-service commission and of the publicity commissions of the Men and Religion Movement suggestions that covered this particular case. The battle joined in this wise:

"On Friday, May 24, the Voters' League put the problem squarely up to the executive committee of the Men and Religion Movement. The latter called upon the ministers to meet on Saturday morning—Saturday morning of all impossible times for a preacher to leave his study! Probably in the older days the reply would have been, 'I can not come down; I have a sermon to prepare.' It is indicative of the social state of mind of the ministry of to-day that more than a hundred preachers

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gathered for a meeting on Saturday morning. Mr. Weil told them the situation. He outlined some of the conditions of protected evil that his detectives had unearthed.

"The secretary of the Y. M. C. A. was present at the meeting, and he said to me: 'If ever I was proud of the ministry it was at that meeting. There was not a faint voice in the whole crowd; every man was hot and ready to go right to it.' It was the crusader spirit in new conditions. The ministers saw the crisis and rose to it. They were advised to hold meetings of their men the following day and to suggest to the voters that they write special-delivery letters to councilmen and to newspapers, each to his own.

"Note the speed of this action. It was on Friday that the Men and Religion leaders took the matter in hand. It was on Saturday that the ministers mapped out their campaign. By Saturday night the muzzle on some of the newspapers began to show signs of loosening, for those aroused clergymen had not waited for Sunday to get into touch with their laymen, and the editors were hearing in no uncertain terms from the men upon whom they depended for circulation and advertising.

"On Sunday more than a hundred meetings of Pittsburg's churchmen were held, some of them great gatherings, aflame with a moral and social passion. The responsibility of Christian citizenship is taken seriously by a host of Pittsburg men. They not only were quick to respond to the present program, but they were outspoken in their determination to see this thing through to the end. The same evening some of the papers showed their worriment by calling up the leaders, asking for information.

"'What has happened?' asked a Voters' League official of a Pittsburg reporter who called upon him for the facts. 'I thought you said you would not print a line about this thing, no matter what occurred?'

"'You ought to see the stack of special-delivery letters that have been coming into this office all day,' replied the reporter, in sufficient answer."

The papers did not take courage all at once. On Monday they "had bare mention of these hundred special meetings, and a stir in city life that had not been equaled for years." On the other hand, they acquired an augmented sensitiveness:

"The newspapers then began to print editorials, pointing out that the sort of information that had been offered was not 'news fit to print.' They suddenly became very zealous for the purity of their columns—and some of the Pittsburg papers have been notorious for the disgusting character of their medical advertising and for their thirst for scandal. This self-righteous editorial position only exposed the newspapers to further shafts from the criticism of their readers. During the time of silence, and subsequently—for even yet the papers are by no means covering the situation fully and sympathetically—the men were reading *Justice*, a Socialist paper, the circulation of which has jumped up by bounds.

"The possibility of quickly and thoroughly arousing the men of the churches of a city, and of demonstrating that they are the dominant force in the city's life, and of proving their capabilities for instant action has been magnificently shown in Pittsburg. Most significant of all is the proof that the public sentiment may be independent of the daily press. Even when the latter had been brought to heel, the men were saying: 'We do not bank on virtue by compulsion; we do not care to govern our newspapers by correspondence; we are not sure of them; we feel now that we can not count on the press of Pittsburg as being on the side of good morals and civic virtue.' . . . . . .

"The fighting apostle of the New Testament and the warrior prophets of Israel held forth in the ministers' meeting on Monday. Every denominational group dealt with the civic conditions.

"The following day the charges were to come before the city council, and the trial of the accused officials was to be asked for. The churchmen were taking no chances, so a stalwart body of ministers and laymen crowded the council chamber to give a hint to their representatives that this thing could not be overlooked or sidetracked. The eagerness of the councilmen to stand right was almost ludicrous. The president lifted a stack of letters a foot high and asked the clerk to put them on file, saying that he had received them from voters concerning the charges of the Voters' League, and asking that action be taken.

"One after another of the councilmen arose and reported that he had received a similar lot of letters. One man said: 'Most of my correspondents have done me the honor to believe that I would act right, and in the public interest. Some appear not to be so sure of it. I want to say in this presence that I will do the right thing.' That was the attitude of the councilmen. They were eager to go on record as favoring a trial of the accused officials. Not that other forces were inactive, but the tide of sentiment that had come to them was simply overwhelming. They voted to sit as a jury upon the case of the directors against whom charges had been filed and to invite one of the city judges to preside. At last week's meeting of the council Judge Robert S. Frazer, a man in whom all good citizens have confidence, was formally appointed to sit at the trials, which were scheduled to begin on Monday of the present week. They are expected to continue for an extended period."

JAPANESE VIEW OF KOREAN ARRESTS

AS THE OTHER SIDE of the Korean question brought into public notice by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, it is to be observed that the Japanese press are loudly protesting against some of our newspapers, religious and secular, in their reports of the persecution of Korean Christians by the Japanese authorities. They declare that the number of arrested Koreans, Christians and non-Christians, instead of being 6,000, as reported by our papers, does not exceed 200. "It is absurd," asserts the *Jiji* (Tokyo), "to say that the Government of Korea was impelled to arrest these Koreans from motives of religious discrimination, especially at this moment when the Government at Tokyo has adopted an epoch-making policy, placing Christianity exactly upon the same plane as Buddhism and Shintoism." Furthermore, the *Chu-o* (Tokyo) states that religious tolerance has always been one of the features of Japan's Korean policy.

At the same time, some of the Japanese papers are arraigning a class of our missionaries in vigorous terms. On February 16, says the Tokyo *Asahi*, an American missionary, George Ilkman, director of the Christian school at Sonchon, was arrested, and the Seoul correspondent of the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* adds:

"There is no denying that most of the American missionaries are men of high character and superior mental qualities; but there are a few who are unworthy of the cause which they profess to represent. These men of dubious character are usually 'old timers' in Korea, and are thoroughly conversant with the sordid phases of Korean life and character, which they do not hesitate to exploit for selfish purposes. They send exaggerated reports to the mission boards at home with a view to securing more money. The funds thus obtained they usually invest in usurious business, or squander it in dissipation. These are the men who, whenever occasion presents, stir up anti-Japanese sentiment among the natives."

The news of the arrest of the American missionary, however, was contradicted by other papers. Bishop Harris, of Seoul, also positively denied that any American was arrested. In an interview with the correspondent of the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* the Bishop stated:

"There is no truth in the allegation that the Japanese authorities are acting on a policy of religious persecution. As a matter of fact, the Government has always been sympathetic toward mission-workers, giving them every facility for the promotion of their cause. Among the arrested Koreans are a number of converts who, on account of questionable character, were expelled from the church some time ago, and it is likely that these men gave vent to their spite by supplying the Japanese authorities with false information reflecting unfavorably upon the character of the missionaries by whom they were expelled."

As to the alleged torture of the Korean suspects, the police superintendent at Seoul, in an interview with the representative of the Seoul *Press*, stated that the rumor was absolutely groundless. He explained that the investigation was being carried on in strict observance of the laws. These laws, modeled upon the Continental laws, he added, are essentially different from British and American laws, and this fact is chiefly responsible for misunderstandings on the part of some missionaries.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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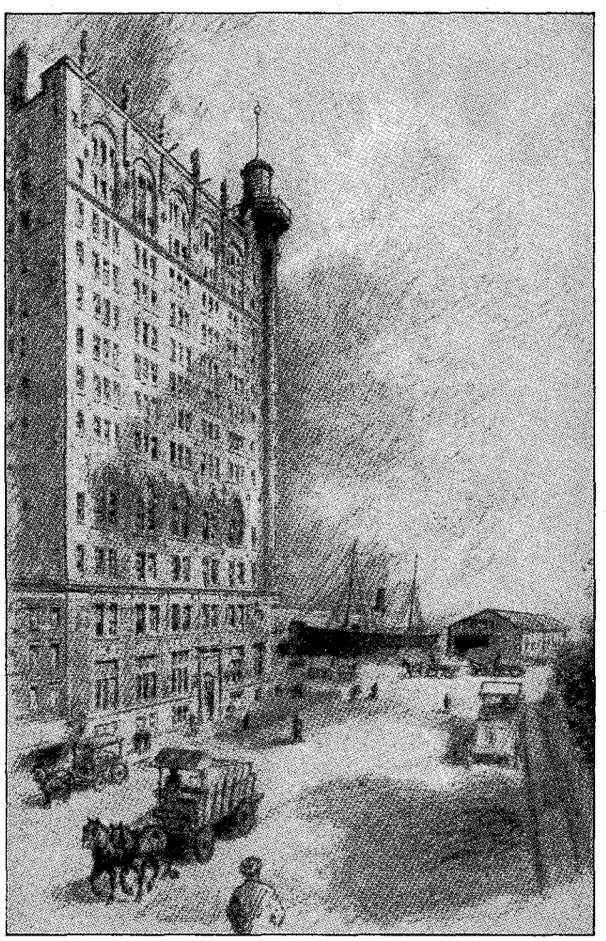
THE NEW SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

A SAILORS' CLUB was what Mayor Gaynor called it, when he recently laid the corner-stone of the new Seamen's Institute in New York City. It is that indeed, writes Irene K. Lane, in *The Churchman* (New York), "and very much more," for here the Protestant Episcopal Church "is caring for seamen in a degree which is not unworthy of her opportunity in the chief port of this hemisphere." "As the name implies," it is "an institutional church, a religious institution, and a social-welfare plant." As this writer sums up its activities in a brief paragraph:

"It is many things combined: a church, a hotel, a savings-bank, an employment-bureau, a lyceum for entertainment, a school for instruction, a relief society. It maintains a steam-launch in the harbor, and when the new building is completed it will be possible to take a crew from an incoming ship, transport it to the institute, feed it, lodge it, entertain and instruct the men, give relief to the sick and disabled, visit them in hospitals, secure them fresh employment, outfit them properly, and place them on their outgoing vessels, having in the mean while taken charge of their baggage, their mail, and their money, and having transmitted the latter, free of charge, to their dependents anywhere in the world."



From "The Churchman," New York.

NEW YORK'S NEW SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
Which is to be church, club, lodging-house, and beacon combined.

"Just where the island of Manhattan turns, at South Street and Coenties Slip," the new building is being erected. An interesting feature is the lighthouse in the corner tower, whose green light will be visible from the harbor and "down through the Narrows even to Sandy Hook." Surmounting the tower will be a time-ball, to drop at noon each day. The most noteworthy feature within the building, according to the writer in *The Churchman*, is the pipe-organ which is installed in the chapel. Organ recitals will be given for the seamen, so that those "unaccustomed to church attendance may be attracted by the music and gradually form the habit of going to service. Few seamen will sit in the pews of the gracious little chapel listening to the deep-toned organ without responding unconsciously to the spiritual appeal, insidious yet insistent." Some idea of the various activities to be carried on in the basement and twelve floors of the new building may be gained from the following description:

"The basement will contain the shipping-bureau connected with the institute, the shipping-offices of the British consul, dining-rooms for seamen and for officers. Here, also, are the savings-department and the store or 'slop-chest.' In the sub-basement are enormous storage-rooms for baggage, the laundry, the butcher-shop and vegetable-room for the convenience of the institute restaurant, the blower for the chapel-organ, and the sterilizing-plant for mattresses, etc. The power- and refrigerating-plants will be situated in the cellar below the sub-basement.

"The first floor, which is about six feet above the street-level, contains the general sitting-room, lunch-room, and the chapel before referred to. A large sitting- and reading-room, together with the executive offices, will occupy the second floor. On the third floor will be the large game-room and the officers' game-room. The auditorium with gallery and small stage is on the fourth floor. This auditorium has been arranged to be used as a gymnasium, being of sufficient size to permit the playing of basket-ball. Here, also, will be given lectures on first aid to the injured, nautical instruction, concerts, and miscellaneous entertainments, all playing their part in keeping the seaman off the streets and away from the pernicious influences of the water-front region. The apprentice room, where the young apprentices of the British merchant marine will come, is on the fourth floor also. This room has a kitchenette for the preparation of the Sunday teas, always served the boys, and for other refreshments on the occasions when special entertainments are given.

"The fifth floor is the dormitory floor, and contains, on the Coenties Slip side, rooms to accommodate those who are able to pay a little more than is charged for the ordinary sleeping-rooms. This floor contains also the open dormitories with beds at fifteen or twenty cents a night. There will be room for about twenty-five men in each dormitory, which will be furnished somewhat better than the average lodging-house, and will be kept scrupulously clean.

"The sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh floors are given over entirely to sleeping-rooms, each room being approximately six by nine feet, six inches. The twelfth or top floor is divided into larger rooms, running about nine by nine feet, six inches. Some of these rooms are reserved for the institute staff and the rest are to be occupied by ships' officers."

BUDDHA DEPARTED OUT OF CHINATOWN—Just what effect the missionaries in Chinatown will be able to observe as a result of the abolition of the outward signs of China's ancestral religion remains to be developed. *The Christian Advocate* (New York) sees this move as a sign-post of the progress, at least, of the Westernizing, of the Oriental. Or is it no more than a sign of surrender of all faith? *The Christian Advocate* observes:

"Down goes the joss-house in Chinatown, New York, by decree of the Six Companies. A meeting-hall in correspondence with the progressive ideas of the new civilization will take its place. Out will go the carved image of Buddha to the highest bidder. The big bell, by which the joss-man was accustomed to call the attention of the immortals to the offerings which worshipers had placed before them, will be disposed of in the same way. The keeper of the heathen temple has already departed. The temple gifts have been declining in quantity because the notions of the Western world have crept into the minds of the Oriental denizens of this section of the city. . . . 'It is true that we do not worship the joss any more,' said a merchant of the district. 'That is what you call foolishness. When we come to this country maybe we are not Christians, but we do not believe in idols any more.'"

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

MARK HANNA'S LIFE AND WORK*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

WHEN the span of a public man's life has fallen in years of epochal importance to his country the scrutiny of his public record is, as a rule, one of the most interesting and profitable diversions to which the mind of a student of history may be applied. There is a tremendous interest of a psychological nature always in tracing a passionate conviction that has made the subject of study a great leader of men back to its original sources, sometimes leading the investigator to the very roots of a family tree planted in a period so remote that but for the careful preservation of seemingly unimportant records he would scarcely have been able to discover its origin. This ascertained it is satisfying indeed at the last to note how this minute seed of principle comes to its predestined fruition in a broad public service rendered by the human instrument into whose keeping the trust has been committed; and the student rejoices over the crowning of a great family name with the laurels placed by a grateful people upon the brow of him by whose material acts the great hope has been brought to a realization.

So it is that when those who have received high honors at the hands of the American people come through the efforts of their biographers before the bar of judgment, seeking the impartial verdict of posterity as to the worth of their achievement, as so successfully have come Franklin, Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Lincoln, all of them men with enemies enough to call attention to their human weaknesses, it becomes a matter of pride and satisfaction to accord to them when the full story is told their deserved immortality for deeds which have proved not their adaptability to conditions, but their superiority to them, through which superiority alone they were able to lead their countrymen along the paths to higher ideals and better conditions.

In such a spirit one should take up the biography of a public servant, ridding the mind of all previously conceived notions adverse to a fair estimate of his character and caliber; and, lest the reader fail to realize the necessity of approaching the study of the subject with a free and open mind, it is not improper that the biographer should bespeak this impartial attitude, especially when treating of a career so recently closed that some of the partizan asperities aroused by it still remain to becloud the issue. This in his interesting and admirably written life of Marcus Alonzo Hanna, more familiarly known as Mark Hanna, Mr. Herbert Croly, his biographer, has done; and, it must be confest, with results from which Mr. Hanna's laurels as a statesman, such as they were, must suffer, altho as a human being perhaps he stands revealed to us in a more than kindly light.

Mr. Hanna attained to the years of his majority in 1859, and his activities ceased only with his death in 1904. These were rather important years in the history of the United States. Their passage brought to public attention questions so complicated as to require leadership of the highest character, a keen insight into and a grasp upon problems than which none harder perhaps have confronted any nation in the history of mankind. Yet, at an age when most young men are fired by great agitations, we find Mr. Hanna not only unscorched, but apparently not very deeply touched by the abolitionist movement which was turning his country into a seething caldron of wrath, both righteous and unrighteous. Youth doubtless may have had something to do with this, but with an Alexander Hamilton at the age of seventeen writing invincible arguments against oppression, and Franklin and Washington as mere youths winning imperishable renown, we have formed the habit of looking for a certain precocity in our statesmen, lacking which they somehow fall short of our ideals.

Later, when Mr. Hanna had reached the age of twenty-three, the attack upon Fort Sumter marked the beginning of a conflict unparalleled in the history of warfare, before the close of which the flower of American youth on both sides was brought down into ensanguined dust, but there appear to have been greater exigencies which kept Mr. Hanna at home, all bound up in that one word which seems throughout to have sounded the key-note of his unique career —*Business!* We are not advancing this fact here in criticism of Mr. Hanna. Somebody had to stay at home and look after things while others were away doing the fighting, and we doubt not that in those days in certain communities it required as much courage to stay away from the front as to go to it. We merely record the fact that Mr. Hanna's public service during this great war consisted in his sending a duly credited and properly equipped proxy to the front, and later of serving one hundred days "on draft," reluctantly, and, according to the statement of his biographer, without as much interest in the defense of his country as he might have had.

Nor, as the record runs, do we find Mr. Hanna through any of those difficult years of reconstruction following upon the train of the war taking any wider interest in the affairs of the nation than was required by the day's work in connection with his constantly widening sphere of business activity, to which he was assiduously devoted, and in which he was brilliantly successful. In fact, his interest in public affairs for forty years of his life appears to have been aroused only at such points as were tangential to his private interests, in most cases manifested within the narrow limits of ward and municipal politics. If there were any complications that required a sturdy insistence upon some high ideal, or lofty conviction, involving the serious penalties that sometimes overtake the reformer, we fail to find in Mr. Croly's story any intimation that Mr. Hanna ever sought the crown of martyrdom. His was not the sacrifice upon which Shakespeare tells us "the gods themselves throw incense," but rather "the part of the prudent man to conciliate the minds of others and to turn them to his own advantage," as an elder statesman known to fame also as Marcus—Marcus Tullius Cicero—once phrased it.

As Mr. Hanna's business interests expanded so did his political sphere of action broaden. In time, as he took on other things besides street railways, and similarly local enterprises, including banks and theaters, he came to be a factor in the politics of the State, always, however, on the practical rather than the theoretical side. His growth came not from recognized talents as demonstrated by effective service in public office, but from a certain aptitude for quiet organization and deftness in getting what he set out to get; and just as he had "left no trail of dead bosses behind him" in the municipal field, so were his political efforts in the larger sphere of the commonwealth unattended by any increased boss-mortality, until finally, apparently on the principle of *e pluribus unum*, he was himself hailed as the holding company of all things Republican in the commonwealth of Ohio, "business principles" still standing as his actuating motive.

This position achieved, Mr. Hanna naturally, and logically, attained to his highest distinction, in view of Ohio's recognized supremacy as a breeding-ground for Presidents, as our American Warwick, and as such we see him in his most agreeable light as a public character. Not only was the wisdom of his choice in the selection of Mr. McKinley for the chief magistracy amply demonstrated by the event of the McKinley Administration, but Mr. Hanna's subsequent attitude toward it was evidence of capacity for loyalty in friendship which forms a very beautiful episode in the otherwise somewhat sordid story of his political life. There can be no doubt that in his wavering moments, and there must be such in the lives of the best and strongest of men, President McKinley found much comfort in having Mr. Hanna alongside, whether or not his advice was always wholly disinterested. A practical man of affairs is ever a valuable asset to have within reach, and there are complications in statecraft where, in seeking their solution, the counsel of a man with no more vision than an expert accountant might be expected to have is of greater value than that of the dreamer of dreams.

Mr. Croly, in the kindness of his heart, for he is indeed a sympathetic biographer, would have us believe that Mr. Hanna as a Senator measured up to the highest standards of leadership, and we, in the kindness of our hearts, have tried to accommodate him, but without success. Mr. Hanna was much that was admirable, but he was not a man of vision. He knew how to take things as they were, and to make the best

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Croly, Herbert. Marcus Alonzo Hanna, His Life and Work. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

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of them seems to have been the utmost that he tried to accomplish, but that does not make a man a leader. To be sure, after three years of "transition," as Mr. Croly terms his silent Senatorial career in its beginnings, Mr. Hanna began to identify himself with certain large causes, but never as their originator, nor as their inspiring genius. Our law-books contain no great statutes of progressive value to the people of this republic that have been gained for them by Mr. Hanna's initiative; and not a single utterance of his that has been brought to light by his biographer can be said to have the ring of an inspiring leadership in it.

On the contrary, the impression left in the reader's mind by a careful perusal of Mr. Croly's narrative is that Mr. Hanna was not only not a leader, but was even reluctant as a follower—if we were not afraid of being considered frivolous we should characterize him as a stand-patriot, rather than as a patriot pure and simple. Such leadership as his would have continued the oppressive measures of George III. and his ministers in this country because of the certainty that a revolution would "interfere with business." A similar satisfaction with "the God of Things as They Are" in the early sixties would have insured temporarily at least two republics where we now have but one—in short, this revelation of Mr. Hanna's career shows him in statesmanship by no means a leader in the best sense of the word, but rather as a more than ordinarily able middleman, to whose fortunate mills much grist was brought to be ground, and in whose book of ideals two and two could easily be made to equal five if the exigencies of a business situation required it.

As for Mr. Croly's explication of Mr. Hanna's personality as a private citizen, that is another story, and it is full of charm. Now and then when the shadow of Mr. Hanna's political activities is lifted far enough to reveal his characteristics as a man, we find that an irresistible appeal is made to our affections, and we can quite understand how it happened that when that side of his make-up manifested itself in even the most hostile political environment, men who had been his enemies dropt all personal hostility, and sought his friendship, confident that it would be as generously bestowed as eagerly sought.

Nor can it be denied that these personal characteristics are incompatible with the extreme views taken by his critics as to his political shortcomings. Mr. Hanna was no more the horn-headed creature that his enemies depicted, than he was the great leader his admirers claimed him to be. He was simply a hard-headed business man, kindly and generous, but perfectly familiar with what he wanted, and honestly convinced that what he wanted everybody else ought to want. He had the misfortune to be neither better nor worse than his time. Had he been worse than his time he might not have exposed his memory to so harsh a criticism as must ever await an estimate of his actual achievement by traveling so far on so slender an equipment. Had he been better than his time, with his opportunities for the doing of resplendent things, and his capacity for putting through that to which he found himself committed, he might have left behind him a name and a fame as great as any on the roll of illustrious American statesmen.

MADAME STEINHEIL'S MEMOIRS

Steinheil, Marguerite. My Memoirs. 8vo, pp. 582. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $3 net.

Three years ago Paris, and, indeed, all France, stood aghast at the "Affair of the Impasse Ronson," the home of the famous artist Adolphe Steinheil, whom the author of this work had married in 1890. In the spring of 1908 her mother had paid her a visit in Paris. On the night of May 30 she was found murdered in her house as was also Adolphe, Marguerite's husband. Both had been strangled; it appears that robbery was the motive for the crime. Madame Steinheil was accused and underwent a tedious trial, but was eventually acquitted in accordance with French law, seven of the jurors holding her innocent and five guilty. After her trial she retired with her married daughter to England, where she wrote these memoirs. Writing in her new home, she concludes her book by saying:

"As I write these lines, my daughter is resting near me, lying on a couch. She sleeps, and her young husband is painting by the window. There reigns ideal peace and serenity in this room which overlooks a great English meadow, so fresh, so green. It seems almost unbelievable after the years of maddening turmoil I have lived through."

The volume was evidently intended as a document that would clear her memory from the faintest blot of guilt and gainsay what she considered the public misrepresentation to which she was subjected. The French press, she declares, "roused public opinion against me, and used the worst possible methods of coercion and intimidation"; they "made my life and that of my daughter an unendurable martyrdom."

While the report of the trial and the comments of the press take up two-thirds of the "Memoirs," the most pleasant pages in the book are those which give an account of her early life at Château Édouard, on her father's vast estate at Beaucourt, in the great industrial district of northeast France under the shadow of the Vosges. There Édouard Japay, having resigned the directorship of a large firm, retired, as do so many sensible French business men, and "devoted his days to the farm and woods, to his beloved park, to the picturesque cascades which he had designed himself, to his flowers and orchards, to his family, and to music."

While Marguerite's brother and sister were sent to be brought up in boarding-schools, she herself was educated at home by tutors and teachers under her father's eye. After her marriage she became a brilliant and popular figure in the social life of Paris, where she entertained in her salon the most eminent literary, musical, and artistic lions of the day. Very characteristic of her boldness and independence of character is her criticism of Zola to his face, as thus related by her.

"After reading 'La Terre' I told him, 'You are a pessimist, M. Zola; you see only one side of life, the ugly and animal side; and but one kind of people, the bad kind. I assure you our peasants round Beaucourt and Belfort bear very little likeness to the brutes you describe. I have loved the peasants.'

"'And I, Madame,' Zola retorted severely. 'I have observed them.'"

She became the intimate friend of President Faure and wrote, in collaboration with him, the "Memoirs," which were to "form a secret history of France since the Franco-Prussian War." This led her to be considered his Egeria. It was, indeed, said that she ruled France for three years. Her intimacy with Faure, signalized by his gift to her of a priceless pearl necklace enclosed in a gold box, brought her into the whirlpool of politics, secret and open. Many well-known incidents of that period are referred to in these "Memoirs"—the Dreyfus, Fashoda, and Delcasse, affairs, and every important personal event of the time. She was certainly, as she modestly shows herself to be, a clever and astute judge of political questions. Faure was a mere business man. Madame Steinheil must often have proved a sagacious guide to him amid the entanglements of intrigue.

The work is illustrated with 25 full-page reproductions of merit. Three of them are portraits of the authoress, in which she appears as a woman of much beauty. Those who wish to study the "Affair of the Impasse Ronson" will find the work valuable as showing the course of French justice. But to ordinary people, the last 300 pages can scarcely be highly interesting. Madame Steinheil is certainly gifted with a lively style, and her political and social pictures of Paris are rich in personal reminiscences which are ever fresh to the mind of American and English readers, but the book would have been quite complete if it had ended with the death of President Faure and had the author not attempted to revive the memory of a gruesome and abominable crime with which private, not public and historic, interests were alone concerned.

A LIFE OF HENRY D. LLOYD

Lloyd, Caro. Henry Demarest Lloyd. A Biography. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 308, 390. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

The subject of the present biography was one of the great prophets that from time to time arise in our democracy to blow the trumpet of alarm and point to the precipice toward which the headlong career of our power and prosperity seems to be sweeping on. Clear-sighted and fearless, Henry Demarest Lloyd pointed out the dangers of monopoly and the threatening power of inflated trusts until he caused a reaction to set in. The American people when they find that they are being deluded or betrayed rise up at once to put an end to the reign of falsehood and wrong. For a long time the general public looked on at rapidly created fortunes and felt proud of the immense wealth of individuals. Mr. Lloyd was not among those who rejoiced in the triumphs of monopoly, as if it could be considered a national boast. He proceeded with steady nerve and single eye to expose the clay feet of the golden image. He was well equipped for his work.

Henry Demarest Lloyd was born in New York City in 1847. He early developed a taste for the science of political economy and after graduating at Columbia College became a brilliant lecturer on this subject, which to him was much more than a matter of merely academic attainment. His deductions from the postulates of this science became burning convictions, and in 1881 he sounded his first note of warning in an epoch-making article in *The Atlantic*

(*Continued on page* 28)

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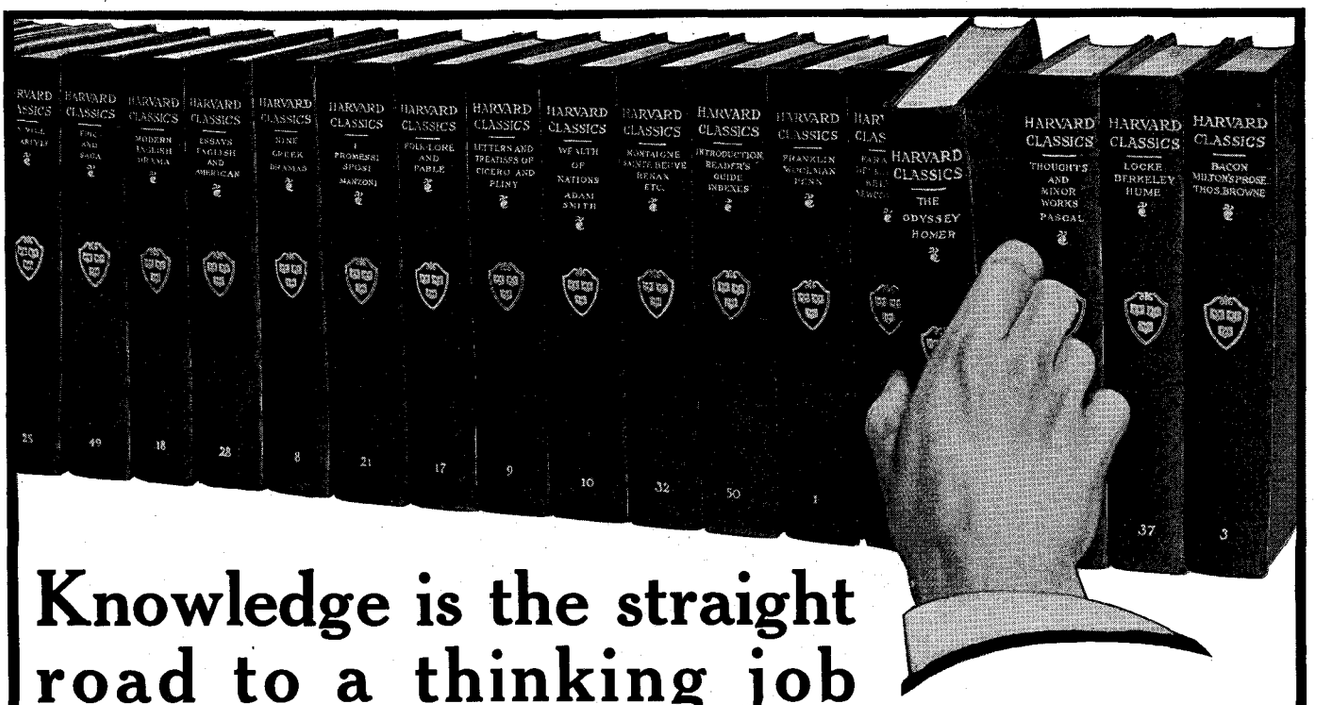

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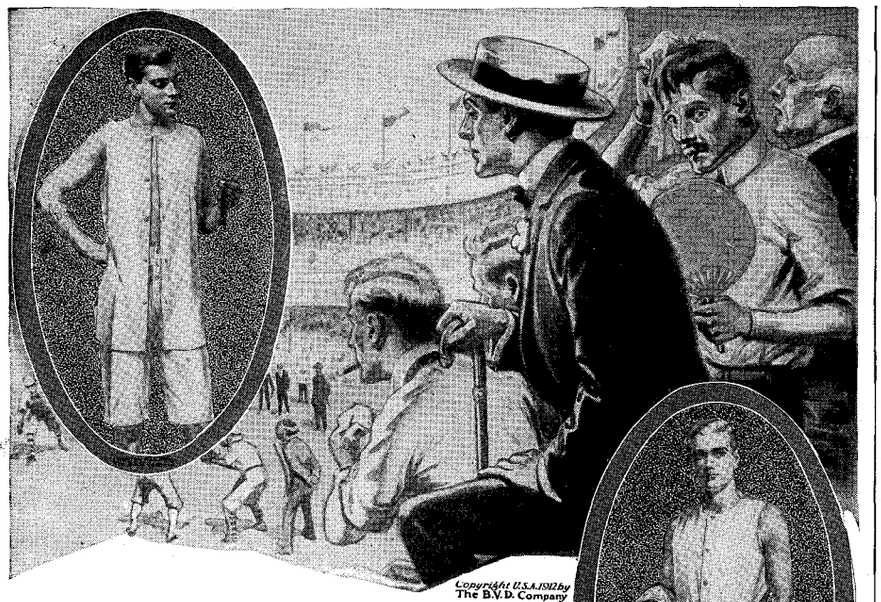

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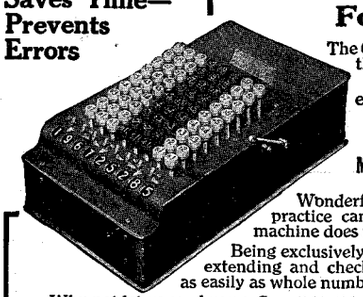

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 26)

Monthly. This article at once appealed to the common sense of the American people. It exposed unflinchingly the menace of overaccumulated wealth. The tone was candid and sincere, the argument irrefragable. "The Story of a Great Monopoly" became the text of reformers, as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at one time was the text of abolitionists. Mr. Lloyd subsequently did good work as editor of the Chicago *Tribune* and secretary of the American Free-trade League. His idealism never grew weary, his hand never dropt the pen in disgust. He believed that Americans would eventually win a cooperate commonwealth. In his note-book of 1902 he wrote: "It is but natural that we who foresee this day should ache to have it come in our time." If he did not live to see it come he lived at any rate to see the tide turn and a deliberate movement of public opinion surging up against the cruelty and injustice of the trusts.

The brother of the great enthusiast, Mr. Caro Lloyd, has done a good and useful work in writing this elaborate biography of one who must be regarded in some sense as a savior of his country from fiscal and financial dangers. To judge with what industry Henry Demarest Lloyd labored to do his life-work we have only to run over the titles of his voluminous tracts, articles, and treatises. But the task he set himself to do was not merely destructive. After once exposing the methods of the Standard Oil Trust he let it drop. It became a dead issue to him. "I am weary of shoveling filth," he said. "I shall do no more that kind of work." He began his constructive work, and Mr. Lloyd's late writings, such as "Labor Copartnership," "A Country Without Strikes," etc., handled the pressing labor problems in a positive and scientific style, and they add permanency to his reputation and furnish text-books which are indispensable to the student of present industrial conditions.

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S RECOLLECTIONS

McCarthy, Justin. Irish Recollections. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 279. New York: George H. Doran Co. $3 net.

The author of this work has written a more extensive review of contemporary history in his "History of Our Own Times." In the present work he confines himself to Ireland. He gives us a very interesting account of the city of Shandon Bells, and reveals to us the inside of the society of Cork City. He finds also a wonderful revelation in his description of the Irish mind and heart, which awakes our sympathy with the character of the people who have always complained of oppression. In his account of "The Harp of Erin," he gives a very vivid estimate of Thomas Moore:

"The fame, and most certainly the popularity of Moore, must forever rest chiefly on his 'Irish Melodies.' His longer and more ambitious poems, such as 'Lalla Rookh' and 'The Loves of the Angels,' never found a very high place in the age which brought out a Byron, a Shelley, and a Wordsworth, while his prose works—historical, biographical, or merely humorous—however interesting or useful in

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themselves, can not be said to add anything to his national or his international fame. His songs are not, indeed, so universally popular as they were in my younger days among Irish men and women of all ranks and classes, and even in English concert-halls and drawing-rooms. But their words and their music still live and linger in Irish homes and hearts all over the world, and will ever be associated with the modern history of Ireland."

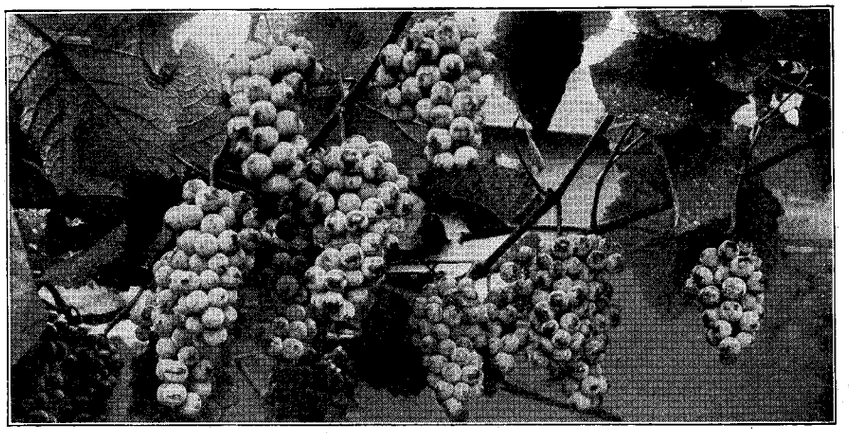
We are grateful, also, for his description of the valor of the Irish soldier and again for his vindication of the character of Daniel O'Connell. In a general way he describes the Victorian era, as we have seen in other works a description of the literary era of Queen Anne, and also of the political and literary character of the Hanoverian period under the Georges. The Victorian era he describes as being one of the noblest and purest chapters in the history of England, as in many ways it must be so esteemed. He, himself, of course, met all the giants of that time, and there is something in it of himself which makes him worthy to be accounted among the most distinguished men of his age.

This work will be taken up and read by a great many people who are acquainted with the political life, the intellectual discoveries, and the scientific explorations of the last century, which certainly made an epoch in the history of the world. The author's charming style, kindly and sympathetic temper of mind, make this book worthy (to use the words of a famous writer) to be carried in the bosom of all those who love what is just, truthful, and eloquent.

OTHER RECENT BOOKS

Thomson, William Hanna. Life and Times of the Patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 285. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

From Dr. Thomson's title one might expect an exhaustive tome produced by weighty German scholarship with cross-references, critical foot-notes, and appendices discussing the omission of "jot" in Genesis x, y, and the like. But once past the cover and the title-page one finds a collection of brief articles and essays on Biblical topics. They have been previously published in *The Designer*. The central thread is the author's recollections of his trip to Palestine with his father over fifty years ago. The book thus forms in part a supplement to Rev. William McClure Thomson's well-known book of two-score years ago—"The Land and the Book." This book was one of the earliest ventures into the field of the historical geography of the Holy Land, and enjoyed a very wide popularity. It has become a classic of its kind. The present supplement is naturally not an effort to bring the earlier work up to date even tho the author does not confine himself to patriarchal days. Yet perhaps he does, for if the book of Job can come in as read by Moses in the tents of Jethro, what can be excluded from the period of the fathers of Israel? The author has rejected the chronology of Bishop Ussher and the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch—whereat orthodox brethren will tread warily, while critical students will be interested in the substitution of Joseph for Moses as the literary genius and in the author's assurance that "every book of the New Testament except the fourth gospel



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was written before the fall of Jerusalem." Yet aside from these and a few similar dogmatisms the anecdotes throw some interesting gleams of light on Palestinian customs, while the untenability of some of the older theories of the Bible is often presented clearly.

Lear, Edward. The Complete Nonsense Book. 8vo, pp. 429. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50.

The Emperor Elagabalus offered a vast reward to the man who would discover a new pleasure. It is possible that the Emperor's idea of pleasure was limited and did not include literary delights. Had it been so Lear might have carried off the prize, for his friends claim that he invented the Limerick and originated the literature of nonsense. For this he certainly has earned the world's gratitude. The first edition of the Nonsense Book appeared in 1846. The work has grown by many accretions. The present edition is complete, with an interesting and eulogistic introduction by the late author's personal friend, Lord Cromer.

Woodbridge, Elizabeth. The Jonathan Papers. Pp. 233. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1912. $1.25.

Jonathan must have been an ideal companion if we can judge from these papers, and there is little in the way of outdoor sports that is not exploited in these fascinating pages which relate the author's experiences in duck-shooting, fishing, gardening, and even walking in the rain. The style is so spicy and stimulating that the reader just longs to go and do likewise; and, incidentally, he learns all sorts of facts about the particular sport of which he reads.

The book is vividly alive with the charm of nature—the woods, the hills, the rivers, ponds, and valleys—and each paper reads like a poem. The enthusiasm of the author is contagious, and every little detail of camp and country life, tinged by her irresistible and sympathetic appreciation, takes on a charm and fascination most alluring.

Jackson, Allen W. The Half-Timber House. Illustrated. Pp. 114. New York: McBride, Nast, & Co. 1912. $2 net.

"This book is not intended as a technical treatise. It has not been written with the professional reader in mind, and is without pretension to be a serious contribution to the history of architecture. It is addrest primarily to the general reader having an interest in house-building or to those who have in mind building for themselves."

The book is certainly attractive, exterior and interior alike, and its interesting facts are admirably supplemented by fascinating photographs of old examples of half-timber work and also American adaptation of the style.

The differences and peculiarities of the various styles were due to climate, to materials at hand, and to the peculiarities of the civilization under which they came into existence, but in the twentieth century such differences are all very slight among highly civilized nations.

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ment or inner furnishings, is omitted in the convincing suggestions of a man who knows his subject thoroughly and artistically and who charms and inspires his readers.

Janvier, Thomas A. From the South of France. Pp. 235. New York and London: Harper & Bros. 1912. $1.20.

There is as much individuality about stories as people and Thomas Janvier has a style quite unique. The five novelettes included in this collection have for a background the "smiling land of Provence," and he has told them with his customary charm and clever manipulation of surprizing situations. His diction is most dignified and refined, almost formal at times, but the spirit of fun pervades them all, and the author's keen sense of humor is evident at every turn.

A Thomas Janvier story means for the reader a good laugh, but it never involves any disagreeable innuendo, nor any bitter, sarcastic criticism, only pure fun, and no one can make a cat or a dog into a successful comedian as can this lovable author, in proof of which statement we advise a careful contemplation of "The Poodle of Monsieur Gaillard" or "Madame Jolicœur's Cat."

Rowley, Charles. Fifty Years of Work without Wages. 8vo, pp. 250. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $3 net.

The memoir class of book seems to be coming into greater favor than ever with the publishers and with the public. Mr. Rowley's personal reminiscences form the stuff and substance of this volume. Born in Lancashire he sings loudly the praises of that country and of the district in general. He does not shrink from describing the treeless coal country where there are no fields, but where there have been born such men as Cobden, the Manchester alderman—where De Quincey, Mrs. Gaskell, and John Dalton, the father of modern chemistry, whose statue stands at the entrance of the Manchester town hall, rose to fame. The present author is a characteristic Lancashire man, sturdy, alert-minded, and aggressive. He seems to have come in contact with most of the eminent north-country men of the day, and, indeed, in traveling he made the acquaintance of England's most famous artists, and boldly gives his estimate of the work and character of men like Maddox Brown, William Morris, and Holman Hunt. He even enjoyed the friendship of the Russian refugees of Fitz-Roy Square, such as Kropotkin, Father Gapon, and the man he speaks of as "one of the finest escaped refugees," "my friend, Dr. Soskiss, who married a ward of mine." All, however, who are interested in Mr. Rowley and appreciate his brisk and breezy style must also be interested in his friends, some of whom enjoy no more than a local reputation. His notices of these friends range in length from thirteen lines to a whole chapter; but the main thread of this autobiographical *olla podrida* is given under the broad heading of the "Hungry Era, when poverty and privation was the lot of the Lancashire workers"; the Fighting Fifties, that is, the period of the Corn Law agitation; the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny; the Municipal Era during which Manchester undoubtedly carried out Municipal Socialism in a more complete fashion than any community known to us. The rest of the

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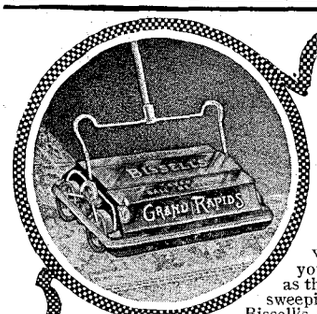

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work consists of a light and readable account of eminent artists and others, and is attractive because of the strong personality of the author therein revealed. If the work is open to the charge of being scrappy, it is pleasant to take up for a few moments' reading. It is profusely illustrated, altho most of the pictures must be very familiar.

Pryde, David. What Books to Read and How to Read. A new edition. With an introduction and classified lists of 1,700 standard books, ancient and modern, by Francis W. Halsey. Illustrated with portrait. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents net.

A most useful little volume is this work of Dr. Pryde's, long out of print, and now wisely rescued from a place among the submerged. It should long serve as an excellent guide to young men and women, who feel that in the present multiplication of reading-matter they find themselves "in wandering mazes lost." Dr. Pryde shows how a book is first to be tasted, and then read and mastered, its facts or the impression it produces on the mind of the reader to be afterward put into the reader's own language. A valuable addition to the work is the bibliography of 1,700 standard books in ancient and modern literature. In comprehensiveness and catholicity of taste the work may be in general commended.

Scudder, Vida D. Socialism and Character. Cloth, pp. 431. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Attitudes toward Socialism, like Cæsar's Gallic province, may be divided into three parts—first, that which, blindly seeing no errors within the socialistic propaganda and all evil without, blatantly blares out its adherence to the scarlet standard; secondly, that which with equal blindness and equally blatant blare condemns Socialism root and branch; and, thirdly, that which, seated on the fence and finding it comfortable, remarks with the solemn profundity of ignorance, "it might, and then again—it mightn't." But the boundaries between these divisions, as in Gaul, are not trigonometrically surveyed, and there is still room left for a small but commendably courageous group which in seeking really to understand Socialism brings with it an appreciation of life as a whole. An exposition by one of such a point of view is Miss Scudder's latest book. In it she traces the dilemmas of our modern life, not only in its economics, but also in its ideals and religion, and sets forth both the significant factors in Socialism as a solution and the relation of the social ideal of the future to the future character of the individual and the future religion. Both the blind Socialist and the blind anti-Socialist will find in it phrases to fling at each other's heads, but Miss Scudder's delightful literary style will draw them on to clearer vision and better feeling, while the indifferent man, should he by happy accident pick up the book, will be fascinated and aroused. The section on the religious aspects of Socialism should be an eye-opener for irreligious Socialists and unsocial religionists. The literary qualities of the book are unusual in the fertility of apt expression, and the richness of allusion.

Battered.—SLASHER—"Been in a fight?" MASHER—"No. I tried to flirt with a pretty suffragette."—*Judge.*

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FROM FARO-TABLE TO SENATE

MISSISSIPPI has its "Jawn Shawp" Williams, Wisconsin its "Battling Bob" LaFollette, South Carolina its Ben Tillman, and Arkansas its Jeff Davis of versatile talents and emotions, but none of these States has in the Senate a representative more typical of his particular environment than George Wingfield, who was recently appointed to succeed the late Senator Nixon of Nevada. Wingfield, according to the New York *Press*, and other leading dailies, is a true representative of what remains of the "wild and woolly" West. He is described as one of the best known gun men and gamblers in the Golden West, and, if we are correctly informed, his appointment to a seat in what some folks call "the most august deliberative body in the world" has not caused him to turn his back on his old environment and his reckless associates. Altho the acquisition of a fortune of perhaps fifteen million dollars has given him prestige which puts him in the Midas class of Western financier-politicians, we read that he still holds on to the gambling business, in Tonopah, which has been a big source of revenue for several years. Whether he will be as successful working side by side with such minds as Henry Cabot Lodge, Elihu Root, and John Sharp Williams remains to be seen. The story of his picturesque rise from cowboy-gambler to United States Senator, as told in *The Press*, follows:

Wingfield is the leading gambler of the West. He is the owner of the Tonopah Club, where the biggest of all the Nevada tigers has its lair. The "tiger" attains its largest growth in Nevada just at present. Wingfield is the pale, iron-nerved type of man that once used to be common on the Mississippi River steamboats and in the dealer's chair of Western faro-banks, but which now is fast disappearing. Altho his reputation as a "gun man" extends to the farthest frontiers, he is said never to seek a quarrel. When one is thrust upon him, however, none ever has been quicker on the trigger than he. With the lethal weapons used in the games of high finance he is reputed to be equally swift and sure. He is thirty-six years old, and his fortune is estimated at all the way from $12,000,000 to three times that amount.

It is no especial wonder that Wingfield was appointed to succeed Nixon. He and Nixon were partners for years in various enterprises, and each amassed much wealth. Together they practically controlled the politics of Nevada. Up to not long ago gambling was a recognized and perfectly legal business or industry in Nevada. It was protected by law. It no longer is legalized, but it goes on just as of old. Out in Nevada it is not considered anything against a man to gamble or even to own a gambling-house or to conduct one. Senator Wingfield, is interested in mining

A plain talk on Carbon Deposit.

There are three mistaken ideas on carbon deposit—

(1) Light colored oil is commonly supposed to leave the least carbon deposit. (2) Heavy-bodied oils are often avoided through fear of excessive carbon deposit. (3) Claims that some lubricating oils are "non-carbon" are often accepted as sound.

Our experience has clearly shown that:

(1) Color is an unsafe guide in determining the amount of carbon in an oil.

(2) The body of the oil does not determine the amount of carbon deposit. The heaviest oil that can be properly used gives the most efficient automobile lubrication.

(3) "Non-carbon" oils do not exist. Lubricating oils are a hydro-carbon product. Were all carbon eliminated, *the oil could not lubricate.* The *free* carbon is the only carbon that can be safely removed.

The amount of carbon deposited in the cylinders depends partly on the carburetion and gasoline combustion, partly on the oil, partly on its fitness for the car.

Unfortunately, the more the layman tries to comprehend carbon deposit, the more he is bewildered. He needs authoritative guidance.

Equipped with the experience gained from our authoritative position in lubrication, we studied every make of American automobile and many foreign makes.

We found that no one grade of lubricating oil would suit all cars. We produced our Gargoyle Mobiloils in several grades, and prepared a schedule showing the correct grade for each make of car.

The complete schedule (printed in part on the right) will be mailed you on request.

We refined and filtered these oils to remove free carbon. Aside from furnishing the correct oil for each car, that is the most that any producer can do toward eliminating carbon deposit.

We can say without fear of successful contradiction, that these oils establish a world standard for automobile lubrication.

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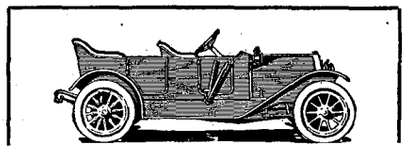
Mobiloil

A grade for each type of motor

Gargoyle Mobiloils are put up in barrels, half-barrels, in 5 and gallon sealed white cans. They are named:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A."
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B."
Gargoyle Mobiloil "D."
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E."
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic."

All are branded with the Gargoyle, which is our mark of manufacture. They are handled by the higher class garages, auto-supply stores and others who supply lubricants.



A guide to correct Automobile lubrication

Explanation: In the schedule the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil A." "Arc." means "Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic." For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil A. The recommendations cover both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF CARS	1908		1909		1910		1911		1912	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott Detroit	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Alco	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
American	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Apperson	E	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Atlas	A	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	A
" Com'l	....	....	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
Austin	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Autocar (2 cyl)	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (2 cyl) Com'l	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (4 cyl)	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Benz	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Bergdoll	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Brush	A	A	E	....	A	E	A	E	A	E
Buick (2 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac (1 cyl)	A	E	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (4 cyl)	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cartercar	A	E	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	E
" Com'l	B	A	A	A	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Case	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	Arc.
Chadwick	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chase	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Cole	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Columbia	A	E	A	E	E	E	A	A	A	A
Columbia Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Couple Gear	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Croxton-Keeton	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Daimler	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A
Daimler Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Darracq	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.
De Dion	B	A	B	A	B	E	B	A	B	A
Delahaye	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Delaunay-Belleville	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Elmore	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
E. M. F.	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	A	E	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A
Flanders	....	....	....	....	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.
Ford	A	E	E	E	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E
Franklin	B	E	B	E	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Com'l	B	E	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	Arc.
Gramm	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Gramm-Logan	....	....	....	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Hewitt (2 cyl)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	....	....
Hewitt (4 cyl)	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	E	E
Hudson	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
International	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	B	B	A
Interstate	....	....	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	Arc.
Isotta	....	E	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Itala	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jackson (2 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (4 cyl)	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kelly	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel-Kar	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Com'l	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kline Kar	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Knox	B	E	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Krit	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lambert	A	E	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Com'l	A	A	....	....	....	....	A	E	A	E
Lancia	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Locomobile	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lozier	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mack	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E
Marion	A	A	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.
Marmon	B	E	Arc.	Arc.	A	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Matheson	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Maxwell (2 cyl)	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
" (4 cyl)	....	....	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercedes	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
Mercedes Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Mercer	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Minerva Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	E	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Moon	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
National	A	E	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	....	....	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Panhard	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.
Panhard Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pennsylvania	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A	....	....
Pierce Arrow	A	E	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Com'l	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pope Hartford	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rambler	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rapid	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Regal	....	....	A	E	A	E	A	Arc.	A	E
Renault	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	A	A	A	A	E	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Royal Tourist	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Selden	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Speedwell	....	....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Stanley	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Stearns	A	E	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stearns Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Stevens Duryea	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stoddard Dayton	....	....	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Stoddard Dayton-Knight	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Thomas	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	A	E
Walter	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Welch	A	E	A	E	A	E	....	....	....	....
Welch Detroit	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	E	....	....
White (Gas)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Steam)	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Winton	A	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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also, and in a number of other things that bring him in considerable wealth. The Tonopah Club is said to yield him an annual income of some $200,000. How much he derives from his other enterprises is not known. No one even hazards a guess at the amount, and Wingfield, one of the most secretive of men, never has given a hint.

The rise of George Wingfield from an impecunious cowboy-gambler to the Senate of the United States is remarkable in its swiftness. There are various versions as to how he got his start. The most widely accepted story, and one which Wingfield has never denied, is that he blew into Tonopah, in 1901, with $150 which he had borrowed from Nixon, the man he succeeds in the Senate. In fact from that day until the time of Nixon's death, recently, the careers of the two men ran along the same channel. Wingfield was born, some say in Arkansas, others Oregon, and still others New Mexico. Until Senator Wingfield's official biography is printed in the Blue Book of Congress no one will be able to say what State is entitled to the honor. As a youngster he became a cowpuncher, and later landed at Golconda, a mining-camp near Winnemucca, Nev. There he became acquainted with Nixon, who, until his election as Senator, in 1904, was president of a bank at Winnemucca, a way station on the Southern Pacific. Nixon was also the "State agent" for that railway. At Golconda and at Winnemucca Wingfield bet on the cards in faro-banks consistently and carefully, but with varying fortunes, for then, as now and as always, a square game is merely a tradition, He did a little cow-punching and a little mining, but mostly he was a gambling-house hanger-on. Poker, faro, and keno had equal charms for Wingfield. Finally he went flat broke, and got the historic $150 stake from Nixon. Wingfield had heard that the game at Tonopah was "easy," and decided to go thither and test it.

Wingfield found Tonopah "easier" than he expected. He had a great run of luck and pyramided and parlayed his winnings until they reached several thousands of dollars. Then, after he had repaid his $150 Nixon loan, he determined to quit bucking faro from the player's side of the table, so he started the Tonopah Club. He had a partner in this, but it was not long until Wingfield's share as principal owner in the enterprise was valued at more than $1,000,000.

Up to 1906, it seems, Wingfield was known chiefly as only a successful gambler. He attended strictly to his business at the Tonopah Club, and made money fast. In those days the mines in that district were yielding a million dollars a month. Goldfield at that time had a population of 15,000, its bank deposits totaled $15,000,000, and lots on its principal

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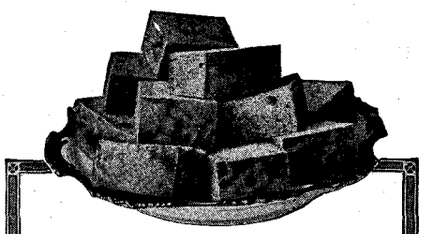

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Well-made Gingerbread, never soggy, but fluffy and light, delights the children and is pleasing to grown-ups. To make it creamy, fluffy and light, use

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RECIPE—Beat one-half pound butter and six ounces of sugar to a cream, add six well-beaten eggs and beat thoroughly. Dissolve one teaspoonful soda in a little hot water, add it to two cups molasses; mix and stir into the first mixture; then add six tablespoonfuls Eagle Brand Condensed Milk diluted with one and three-fourths cups water, and one quart and a pint of flour. Beat smooth; add two heaping tablespoonfuls of ginger, mix, pour into well greased shallow pans and bake in a moderate oven about forty minutes.

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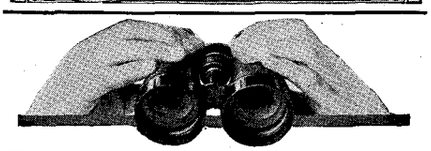

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More Cow Sense

A New Hampshire farmer has a herd of fifteen Jersey Cows which in 1911 averaged 7089 lbs. milk. Most of these cows produced a calf also. Does your herd equal this?

Another New Hampshire farmer was asked if he had half his milch herd Jerseys for the purpose of improving the quality of the milk. He answered: "Of course they do that; but I keep them because I can't find cows that will give more milk in a year than Jerseys give. Other breeds may give more milk when they first come in, but they don't hold out as well."

Last spring this farmer sold off all his other cows, and now keeps only Jerseys, although he gets no more for his milk than do those who keep other breeds. Yet it pays. This farmer came from Scotland about twenty years ago, went in debt for a farm, stock and tools. He has paid for all and, besides, has sent his two children through college.

It is not only quality of milk, but the lower cost at which it can be produced that tells—the net profit.

The Jersey is the most profitable cow for all purposes of dairying; this was the verdict at the St. Louis Exposition dairy test.

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street were held at $1,000 a front foot. Wingfield saw no opportunity for extending his gambling operations to Goldfield, but he did see a fine chance to speculate successfully in real estate. We read on:

One night a Mr. Elliott, who had "cleaned up" in Bullfrog and who had become a partner in a mine-promoting firm at Goldfield, was in the Tonopah Club. Elliott was a plunger, and that night he dropt $20,000 at Wingfield's place. When asked to settle he tendered a check for $5,000 and a certificate for 100,000 shares of Goldfield Laguna Mining Company stock, which was then selling at 15 cents. This was accepted. Wingfield began to take an interest in mining stocks from that time forth. In a short time Laguna was selling freely at $2 a share. Incidentally, every one who worked at the Tonopah Club got to making money in mining shares. Wingfield was the Andrew Carnegie of Nevada. All his "young men" prospered. One of his faro-dealers promoted Goldfield Daisy, which ballooned up to $6 a share on a capitalization of 1,500,000 shares. At the market price in those days the mine was worth $9,000,000, but it never earned a dollar for its stockholders.

That sort of thing made Wingfield keener than ever. He and Nixon drew closer together. They made some profitable deals in mining properties and then they formed a pool and acquired ownership of control of the merged $36,000,000 Goldfield Consolidated, which was their corporate creation.

After that Wingfield's connection with the Tonopah Club did not take much of his time. He was in the thick of things at Goldfield, and was reputed to be the power behind the market in mining stocks. Once Nixon had been the bigger man: now Wingfield was regarded as the chief, and Nixon only a circumstance in the partnership. Wingfield belonged to the Goldfield Stock Exchange and was an active and conspicuous member. Even out on the curb, where there was buying and selling far into the night, he always was in the thick of the fray. What he said—and he said little—was telegraphed to the mining-stock markets of the East as authoritative opinion. The leading citizens of the place used to congregate at the Montezuma Club, and there Wingfield would remark cautiously that such and such a stock would sell at $20 before it would sell at $10. The New York curb-market would have the news by the time it opened, and the Goldfield Stock Exchange would have a lot of fresh buying-orders from the public by the time it began business next morning always at higher prices. Those were golden days.

Wingfield just had turned his thirtieth year then. He is described by one who knew him well as being of meager frame. His face showed an extreme pallor that might have come from ill-health, years of hardship, or careless habits. This was all the more striking because nearly every one in Goldfield or Reno or Tonopah, or anywhere else in Nevada, is deeply sunburned. Only the dealers and lookouts in the gambling-houses are untanned, even by the suns of other years. Wingfield's gaze never was steady. It continually shifted

Barrett Specification Roofs

On the "Concrete City"

IN the illustration below, the Turner Construction Company of New York has brought together in a scale drawing an accurate representation of most of the important modern concrete buildings which they have erected during the past nine years, at an approximate cost of $12,000,000.

It is an imposing display of best types of modern construction—"*a concrete city*" indeed—scientifically designed for maximum service at minimum cost and minimum maintenance.

It is significant that 95 per cent of the entire roof area is covered with the Barrett Specification type of roofing. The figures are as follows:

Barrett Specification type of roofs	1,490,523 sq. ft.
Plastic Roofings	14,714 sq. ft.
Slate Roofings	21,640 sq. ft.
Tile Roofings	5,619 sq. ft.
Ready Roofings	38,381 sq. ft.
Copper Roofings	6,355 sq. ft.
All other kinds	7,448 sq. ft.

It is important to remember that while all these buildings were constructed by the Turner Construction Company, the specifications were drawn by a large number of architects and engineers.

Barrett Specification Roofs were almost unanimously selected for one reason only, namely, that they would give *better* service at *lower cost*, than any other roof covering.

Barrett Specification Roofs require no painting or similar attention — in other words, there are no maintenance costs. They will last upwards of 20 years without any care.

The superior economy of Barrett Specification Roofs justifies their adoption not only on big first-class concrete buildings, but on every flat roofed building from a tenement to a skyscraper—from a small mill to a modern manufacturing plant costing millions. But be sure it's a real Barrett Specification Roof. The only way to be sure is to incorporate The Barrett Specification in full in your plans.

Copy of The Barrett Specification free on request. Address our nearest office.

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New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Seattle. The PATERSON MFG. CO. Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S.

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The worst breeding place for flies is the battered, open garbage can. Health officers everywhere tell us that the only way to exterminate these disease-spreading pests is to stamp out their breeding places.

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made of corrugated steel, galvanized (rust-proof) that stands the roughest handling without becoming battered. The lid fits closely — makes Witt Cans and Pails odor-proof, dog-proof, *fly-proof*. They cost but a little more than the ordinary kind—last twice as long.

Three sizes of both can and pail. If your dealer hasn't Witt's write us and we will see that you are supplied.

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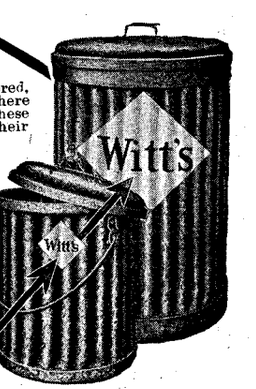

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Ask for the Calox Tooth Brush, 35c.

to and fro, perhaps a matter of habit. A man who deals or works as lookout in a gambling-house has to keep a swiftly-shifting eye on every part of the board. Wingfield was cold of manner and taciturn of disposition. He was noted for his secretiveness.

As the years went on Wingfield and Nixon tightened their hold on the mines and the banks of Nevada. Nixon was below middle height, rather inclined to stoutness, but very dapper. His steel-gray eyes were absolutely without expression, but he was a kindly, companionable man compared to Wingfield. Wingfield gathered a newspaper or so into his net. Usually he had to take them on foreclosure proceedings, for he was a patron of literature when it came to lending money to a Nevada newspaper, altho he was inexorable about claiming what was due him when the term of the loan expired.

In those days, about six years ago when everything and every one was riding on the top wave of prosperity, the Democrats were victorious in the State election. Sparks was elected Governor, and Denver S. Dickerson, the candidate of the labor-unions, Lieutenant Governor. Some time before that Dickerson had been confined in the "bull-pen" at Cripple Creek, when the Government had intervened to quell the labor riots there. Not long after that a labor-war threatened Goldfield. A few of the "wise ones" saw it coming, and sold out their holdings at top prices. They made millions. They rather liked the idea of a labor-war, so they could buy back their stocks at bankrupt sale prices. It was then that Wingfield practically broke the back of the labor revolution that threatened in Nevada. It was then also that he proved that he was a man of the coldest daring.

MARQUARD AND HIS PREDECESSORS

RICHARD W. MARQUARD of the New York Giants, better known throughout the baseball world as "Rube," is probably the most talked-of pitcher of to-day. He did some pretty high-grade pitching last year but it was not until the beginning of the present season that he reached the height of his twirling powers—if he has reached it at all. He has had fine support, says the New York *Tribune*, in an article on his remarkable series of victories, but his own effectiveness has been the real factor in his success. He is being hailed as one of the greatest pitchers of all time. *The Tribune* gives us a brief story of Marquard's rise, and some particulars concerning a few great pitchers of former days who distinguished themselves by winning long strings of consecutive victories:

Marquard was born at Cleveland in 1889, and his first regular engagement was with the Canton Club of the Central League in 1907, the same club, by the way, where the great and only Cy Young made his bow in baseball some seventeen years before. From Canton he joined the Indianapolis Club of the American Association, where his pitching was the sensation of the 1908 season. So consistent was his work

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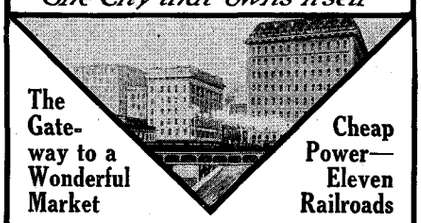

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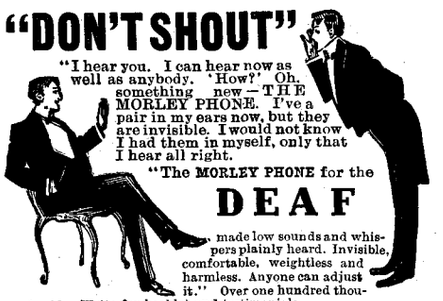

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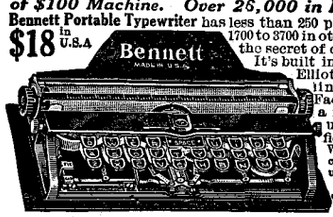

A. Y. Bennett Typewriter Co., 366 Broadway, New York

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that John T. Brush, owner of the Giants, paid the Indianapolis Club $11,000 for his release, which at that time was the highest price ever paid for a pitcher. Since then Marty O'Toole cost the Pittsburg Pirates $22,500.

Marquard was badly beaten in the first game he pitched for the Giants and it cost him his confidence, so that in 1909 and 1910 he was of little or no service to his team and was generally dubbed "the $11,000 lemon." John J. McGraw was patient, however, and never lost confidence in the big southpaw. In the spring of 1911 he was carefully coached by Wilbert Robinson, and last season came into his own, so that he led the National League pitchers, with a record of twenty-four won and only seven lost. His work in the world's series with the Philadelphia Athletics was a bit disappointing, not that he was hit freely, but because the hits were of the healthy, timely kind, which counted against the Giants.

This year he has been pitching in remarkable form, showing wonderful control and using his head to save his arm as much as possible. In sixteen games he has signed only thirty-one free passes to first base, while he is charged with only one wild pitch and one hit batsman.

Baseball-pitchers have earned fame on the diamond in divers and sundry ways, but the ones, as a rule, who are the most talked about are those who have earned their niche in the baseball hall of fame by a run of consecutive victories. In view of the prominence of Marquard at this time much interest has been exprest in what other pitchers have done along the same line and the following statistics have been furnished by McLean Kennedy, who has delved deeply into baseball lore and is the proud possessor of every box score and record in the major league for the last twenty-eight years. Only two other men in the country are known to have collections of baseball data the equal of his.

A few pitchers have made fame for themselves by a winning streak who didn't amount to much before or after their run. For instance, Jack Luby fell into a winner's groove, and before he recovered some seventeen games were won in succession. Luby is credited by some historians with getting away with twenty straight, but no records can be found to substantiate this. A careful analysis of his work shows that he wasn't entirely responsible for this wonderful record. The Chicago team was going strongly at that time and Luby was the one to be carried on to fame by being the selection for box duty on the team's lucky and winning days. Bill Hutchinson, then the most famous of twirlers, was the mainstay of Anson's team at the time, but Dame Fortune passed him by for Luby when it came to consecutive victories.

The world's record in any league belongs to Thomas Lovett, a really great pitcher. He made it during the season of 1887. Lovett was then pitching for Bridgeport, of the Eastern League. Starting on the spring training trip, he won twenty-four straight games, every one nine innings or over. The exhibition games were against stronger teams than the clubs in the Eastern circuit.

Timothy J. Keefe holds the major league world's mark made right in the height of the season of 1888. His remarkable run of

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ONE of the most amazing things about the Oliver Sales Organization is the fact that it dovetails into so many branches of business, practically all the professions and innumerable occupations. The most valued asset of many a business is its Oliver Typewriter Exclusive Agency Franchise. There are lawyers and doctors whose Oliver Agency pays their office and all other professional expense. Salaried men sell Oliver Typewriters in spare time and make *more than their salaries*. More than fifteen thousand Local Agents are now in the field for

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Village Jeweler Sells Oliver Typewriters

Brighton, Ontario—During the past seventeen months I have sold nine Oliver Typewriters in this village. Selling typewriters is very pleasant and profitable employment and can be carried on without interfering with other business interests.
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Alma, Kan.—I have been your agent here for several years. More Oliver Typewriters sold here than all other machines combined.
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Culbertson, Neb.—I have been representing The Oliver Typewriter in my territory for about three years. The Oliver local agency plan is a grand success.
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The Barnett Lumber Company.

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Itasca, Texas—Your Company offers greater possibilities to its Local Agents than any other vocation in life to the young man. Energy, push, honesty and integrity are recognized, and any young man so equipped will forge to the front with the Oliver organization.
J. S. RICHARDS,
Postmaster.

Stationery Firm Values Oliver Agency

Springfield, Vermont—The Oliver Agency is surely worth having, not only as a direct means of increasing one's profits, but also from the prestige that results from the combined relationship. We believe it will pay any firm or person to take on and sell Oliver Typewriters.
W. H. WHEELER & SON,
Stationery and Office Supplies.

Public Stenographer Wins as Agent

Lamar, Mo.—For the past ten years I have been local representative for The Oliver Typewriter and wish to express my appreciation of the efficient services rendered at all times by your force.
Lamar is an Oliver town, there being at least three times as many Olivers in use here as all other makes of machines combined.
ORA VAN PELT,
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Long Prairie, Minn.—Although our village is small the steady income from my Oliver business has been very pleasing. I have taken as much pride in pushing the Oliver as I have in pushing The Leader, which I own and edit.
RUDOLPH LEE, Editor The Leader.

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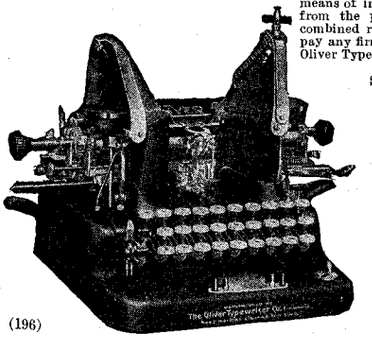

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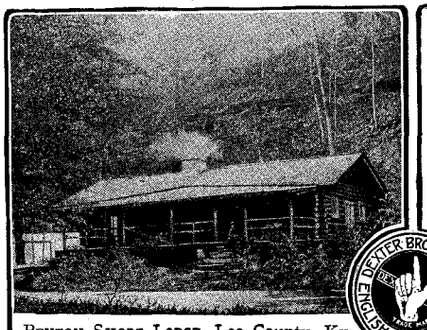

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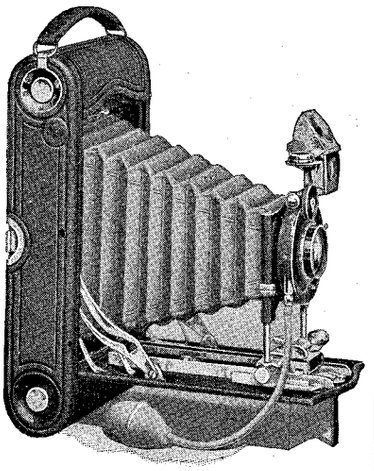

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nineteen consecutive victories came with just one flaw, and that time it was criticised by some writers. He was relieved by a pitcher named George in the fifth inning of a game won in order to save him for the following day.

James McCormack, the great hurler that flourished in the big league during the early '80's, is credited by some historians of the game with winning twenty-four straight, but the records fail to show it. His best work was fifteen consecutive victories made with Cincinnati in 1884. During 1886 and 1887 McCormack had winning streaks of twelve and fourteen games respectively.

Radbourne's great record of eighteen victories on eighteen successive days is perhaps the greatest pitching of all time.

Ed Cushman, a left-hander of fame during the early days, came the nearest to winning every game he pitched in a season, just missing a complete run of victories in losing one game by a score of 2 to 1 in ten innings. Had he landed that game Cushman would have had a record never equaled. He started by winning thirteen victories, then lost one and finished by getting thirteen more, making twenty-six won and one lost, a percentage of .963, the highest of all time in organized baseball. Cushman made the record while pitching for Milwaukee, then in the Northwest League, in 1884.

"Micky" Welch, of the New York Giants in 1885, won eighteen straight victories, but he is almost forgetten to-day and the record at that time created little comment.

George Mullen, of Detroit, won eleven straight games in 1907, and more was made of the run than was the case at the time that Keefe and Radbourne did their amazing work.

Following is the list of the pitchers who won twelve or more games in a row (no game of less than five innings) in the major leagues since 1882:

Pitcher	Year	Games won
Keefe	1888	19
McCormack	1886	13
McCormack	1885	14
Chesbro	1904	14
Meekin	1894	12
Gastright	1890	13
Radbourne	1884	18
Luby	1891	17
Young	1902	13
Reulbach	1909	14
Ferguson	1886	12
Killen	1893	12
Welsh	1885	18
Rusie	1894	15
Young	1903	13
McCormack	1884	15
Waddell	1903	13
Hecker	1884	12

The Way It's Done.—"In your civilization," said the barbarian with the inquiring mind, "the people select a candidate for office, do they not?"

"Not precisely," replied Senator Sorghum. "The candidate selects himself and then gets out and persuades the people to indorse him."—*Washington Star.*

Prepared.—GEORGIA LAWYER (to colored prisoner)—"Well, Ras, so you want me to defend you. Have you any money?"

RASTUS—"No; but I'se got a mule and a few chickens, and a hog or two."

LAWYER—"Those will do very nicely. Now, let's see; what do they accuse you of stealing?"

RASTUS—"Oh, a mule and a few chickens and a hog or two."—*Life.*

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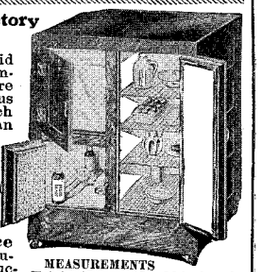

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Layman's Definition.—" What is a court of last resort, Pa? "

" Courting an old maid."—*Judge*

Ever Thus.—" Pa, what's political knavery? "

" What the other side's doing, my son."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Out of Reach.—TOWNLEY—" How's the new cook getting on? "

SUBBUBS—" I don't know. She didn't leave her address."—*Boston Transcript.*

Never Again.—" This portrait doesn't resemble me at all! "

" Pardon me, madam, but I once made a portrait of a lady that resembled her."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Not What He Meant.—SUITOR—" I hope my nomination to the curatorship of the museum of antiquities will induce you to trust your daughter to my care.—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Her Opportunity.—YOUNG HUSBAND—" What a glorious day! I could dare anything, face anything, on a day like this!

WIFE—" Come on down to the milliner's! "—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Different Now.—CHIEF CLERK (to office boy)—" Why on earth don't you laugh when the boss tells a joke? "

OFFICE BOY—" I don't have to; I quit on Saturday."—*Satire.*

Making Music Useful.—ECONOMICAL HOST—" Alice, just play some popular song that our guests can all join in singing. They are doing nothing but eat and drink! "—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Defined Again.—" Father," said the small boy, " what is a demagog? "

" A demagog, my son, is a man who can rock the boat himself and persuade everybody that there's a terrible storm at sea."—*Washington Star.*

Not the Same Thing.—" My wife, dear Doctor, thinks she must go to the Riviera for her health. Isn't there some other remedy for her illness? "

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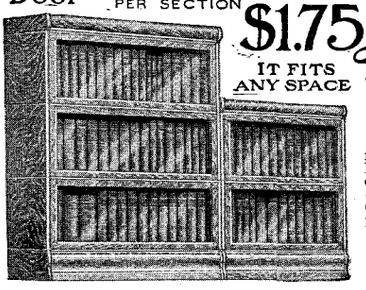

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HE—"Yes, but I'm blowed if I'm going through bankruptcy for you!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

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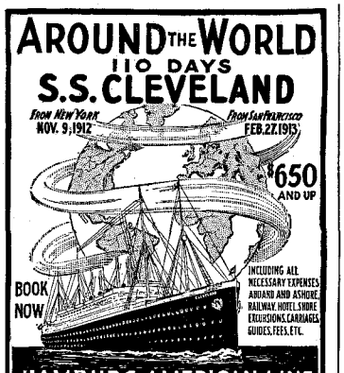

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 24.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, recently imprisoned in England for conspiracy to incite fellow suffragettes to violence, is released from jail because of illness brought on by a hunger-strike.

June 25.—It is announced that China, objecting to the conditions of supervision to be imposed by the Powers, has rejected the $300,000,000 loan.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 21.—The House Judiciary Committee votes to report articles of impeachment against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Court of Commerce.

June 23.—The cotton-goods trade is rated as seventh among American industries, with an aggregate value for its products of $628,391,813.

June 24.—President Taft announces that he will nominate Brig.-Gen. W. M. Wotherspoon as major-general, and Colonels G. F. Chase and E. G. McClernand as brigadier-generals.

GENERAL

June 20.—Gen. Edward S. Bragg, commander of the "Iron Brigade" in the Civil War, dies at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

June 22.—President Taft and Vice-President Sherman are renominated by the regular Republican convention at Chicago; delegates refusing to abide by the rulings of the Credentials Committee hold a convention of their own, and nominate Colonel Roosevelt for the Presidency.

June 23.—Thirty-nine excursionists are drowned in the Niagara River when a dock collapses.

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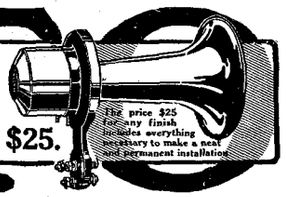

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"Query," Lakeport, Cal.—"Is it correct for a married woman to sign her name in a business document as 'Mrs. Helen T. Darrow,' or should the signature be 'Mrs. John R. Darrow'?"

"A Dictionary of Etiquette" gives a rule for guidance in this matter. It states that "in signing a business letter [or document], a married woman may sign her name either *Mrs. Agnes Wilson*, or, preferably,

Agnes Wilson
(Mrs. John Wilson)

"J. B. K.," Hicksville, L. I.—"Please correct the following sentences and give the rule that governs their proper construction: 'This is as good, if not better than that.' 'It neither contrasted nor corresponded to it.'"

The general rule that governs such constructions as these is thus stated in Bullions' "English Grammar": "When a subsequent clause or part of a sentence is common to two different but connected antecedent clauses, it must be equally applicable to both. . . . The principle of this rule applies to the appropriate selection of words, as well as to their construction. Thus, 'This doctrine is founded and consistent with the truth,' should be 'founded *upon* and consistent *with* the truth.' 'He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cynthio,' is not correct, because we can not say, 'He was more beloved as Cynthio.' It should be, 'He was more beloved than Cynthio, but not so much admired.'" The first of the two sentences submitted should therefore be corrected to read, "This is as good as that, if not better" (the words *than that* being understood after the second part). The other sentence should read, "It neither contrasted *with* nor corresponded *to* it."

"H. K. B.," Elgin, Ill.—(1) "In the sentence, 'The progress of a people is indicated by their national pride,' is the plural pronoun justifiable? (2) Is the use of the adverbs *well* and *badly* after copulative verbs (that is, verbs that connect the subject with a predicate nominative or adjective) idiomatic, in such sentences as 'The hat looks well on her'; 'He felt badly about it'? (3) Should the interrogation-point come before or after the quotation-mark in the preceding question?"

(1) The plural pronoun is correctly used in this sentence, according to the rule that "When the antecedent is a collective noun conveying the idea of plurality, the pronoun must agree with it in the plural number." This is true even tho the collective noun may be preceded by a limiting word such as *a, this, each,* or *that,* as will be seen from a sentence that appeared in *The Spectator:* "Liberty should reach every individual of a people, as they all share one common nature."

(2) A choice between adjective or adverb in sentences of this kind seems to be a matter of great uncertainty in the minds of many, but the following explanation from Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language" will doubtless make the point clear: "With such words as *look, smell, taste, feel,* etc., we need to note carefully whether the reference is to the subject or to the verb. If the reference is to a *quality of the subject,* use the adjective; as, That hat looks pretty; This fruit tastes good; I feel hot. But if the reference is to the *manner of the action,* use the adverb; as, He looked closely at the signature; He smelt suspiciously the odor of the medicine." (It may be well to note that "well" in the sentence submitted is an adjective, not an adverb, and so is used correctly.)

(3) A grammatical point at the close of a sentence is placed before the quotation-marks if it is applicable to the quotation alone, but is placed after them if it belongs to the sentence as a whole. The period remains a single exception to this system of punctuation, as it is always placed before the quotation-marks when it ends a sentence.

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